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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIV NO. 90 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Congress Plan For Mass Organisation

Lucknow Expands Karachi Programme

SYMPATHY WITH STATE SUBJECTS

India's Freedom Alone Can Solve Problem Of Nationals Abroad

LUCKNOW: April 14.

The Congress Session concluded amidst scenes of enthusiasm and cheering.

The Socialist Party won a significant victory when, by a majority of 20 votes, they carried Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya's amendment for the retention of the proportional representation in the future election to the A. I. C. C. The voting on the motion was 227 for and 207 votes against.

Jawahar's Support

It may be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had expressed himself in favour of the reflection of proportional representation, when the question was discussed in the Subjects Committee, but he was outvoted by a small majority.

Only Socialist Victory

When the result on this proposal was announced by Pandit Jawaharlal in the open session, it was greeted by the Socialists with loud cheers. This is the only Socialist victory of the session.

No Speech: Only Thanks

Pandit Jawaharlal made no speech at the conclusion of the Session, but only thanked the Delegates and the Reception Committee for their co-operation.

The Congress accepted the invitation for the next session to Poona.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

LUCKNOW, April 14.

On resumption of the Open Session, the Congress to-day passed a number of resolutions. The first one related to Indians Overseas. The second related to creating greater contacts between the Congress and the masses.

NO DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Sampurnanand moved an amendment to the official resolution in this connection, wanting direct representation for Labour and Peasant Organisations in the Congress. The amendment was, however, lost and the Working Committee's resolution as passed by the Subjects Committee was adopted.

The resolution on the Agrarian Programme, as adopted by the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee, was next moved and adopted.

INDIAN STATES.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then moved the resolution on Indian States to which Mr. Amritlal Seth moved an amendment. This led to a heated debate in which Mr. Amritlal Seth, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and others participated.

Mr. Amritlal's amendment was lost by 250 votes to 170.—A. P.

Proceedings In Detail

LUCKNOW, April 14.

The Congress reassembled at 6 p.m. with the early prospect of concluding to-night. The attendance both of delegates and visitors had dropped, but the delegates were none-the-less lively because of the resolution on Indian States, proposed changes in the Congress Constitution and the Agrarian programme. The President and members of the Working Committee arrived as usual in procession headed by band. The proceedings commenced with the singing of National songs and poems in praise of Pandit Jawaharlal.

INDIANS ABROAD.

The first resolution to be moved for the day was the one regarding Indians abroad. Pandit Jawaharlal moving it from the chair said that the real way of helping Indians abroad was by securing freedom for India. The resolution did not go into the details because so much had to be said if one were go into details.

FACING GREAT DANGER

Swami Bhavani Dayal, representative of the South African Indian Congress, then addressed the House.

The Swami said that the resolution first referred to South Africa where Mahatma Gandhi had spent 21 years. Indians in the Union were facing a great danger. A deputation had come to the Cawnpore Congress and pressure from India prevented the law from being enacted. Then came the Cape Town Agreement. But now that Agreement had been broken and the Asiatic Land Tenure Act proposed to segregate Indians into what in Indian parlance might be called Harijan Colony. If any Indian home in the town was found dirty, the municipality could forfeit all the houses.

"We feel that until India is free, Indians abroad cannot improve their status. But it is apparent we must fight for our rights of citizenship in the Empire."

In East Africa and Zanzibar, Indians were suffering while in Fiji it was a matter of shame for Indian members had pleaded for nomination instead of election.

HARIJANS OF EMPIRE

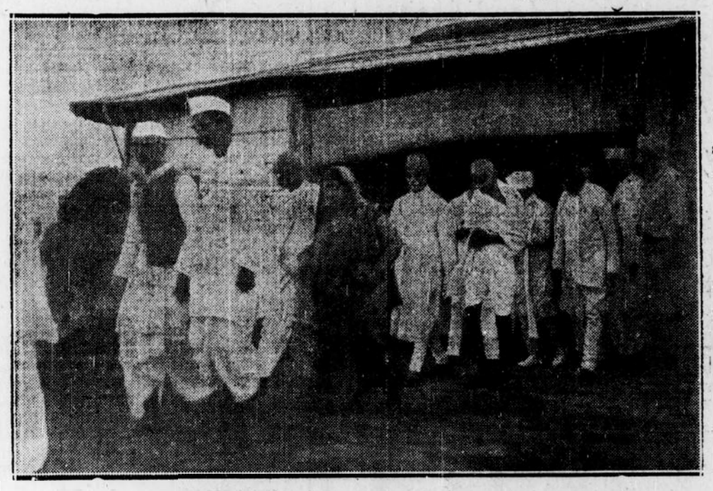
If the recommendations of the Feetham Commission for more lands for Indians were not accepted by the South African Government, then the Indian community there might have to revive Satyagraha in accordance with the resolution passed two years ago. Indians in South Africa looked to the Congress for guidance and help. Let not the Congress forget that twenty-five lakhs of Indians who lived abroad looked to them for support. The resolution was passed.

MASS CONTACT

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon moved the resolution proposing a committee consisting of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain to examine the question of bringing about closer contact between the Congress and the masses.

Mr. Tandon said that this resolution showed that the Congress realised that it must move with the times if it was to live. The

(Continued on page 10)



Congress ex-Presidents marching in a procession along with the President-elect to attend the open session of the Congress on Sunday evening.

Leaders standing attention when the National Song was sung at the commencement of the open session of the Congress on Sunday.

Jawahar's Personality Tells

IMPRESSIONS OF LUCKNOW SESSION: SOCIALISTS DISAPPOINTED: RIGHT WING JUBILANT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW: April 14.

The Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress concluded its deliberations amidst scenes of great enthusiasm from Delegates and Visitors.

The impressions of Leaders on the decisions arrived at, by the Congress are not unanimous. While the Leaders, who supported the Working Committee's stand on different questions that came up before the Congress, consider the Session unique in its success; leaders of the Left Wing express dissatisfaction.

The Right-wingers are jubilant at their achievement in getting the Congress postpone consideration of "Office" question. But the Left-wingers consider that, there is still a possibility of getting the country to vote against Office Acceptance by Congressmen.

Interviewed by your representative, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who left for Delhi to-night to attend the Assembly, said:—

"The Lucknow Session of the Congress is unique in many respects. Nonetheless, its results have satisfied me beyond my best expectations."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar felt that the proceedings of the Lucknow Sessions were very successful and had given satisfaction all round. The position of the Congress generally stood strengthened as a result of this session.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Member of the last Working Committee interviewed said:—

This Congress has special place in its long history of fifty years. It has at a psychological moment given a lead to the country, which, when the dust of controversies is laid, will prove unquestionably sound, despite its apparent uncertainty. As in the case of the unique resolution of neither rejecting nor accepting the Communal Award, the verdict of history will uphold the wisdom of decision in regard to the question of offices."

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, member of the last Working Committee giving his impressions said:

"The Lucknow session of the Congress was most successful. Pandit Jawaharlal's address was a remarkable document, eloquently delivered. It has brought before the Congress and the country the most fundamental problems of India. Some of the resolutions, especially the resolutions about contact with masses and peasants' indebtedness were chief features of this Congress. Gandhiji's absence was keenly felt. His great binding force is greatly needed at this juncture. It is to be hoped that he will return to the Congress soon. In spite of some differences between groups and persons, the Congress has come out as a united body against repression."

SOCIALISTS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Jayaprakasha Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party interviewed by your representative on his impressions from the point of view of his party said.

"The Lucknow session has large ly been a disappointment. The fine start made at Delhi received rude shock at Allahabad and Lucknow has nearly dashed the hopes that were aroused in us.

There is no doubt that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's position in the Congress is second only to that of Mahatma Gandhi. Although unanimously elected as president, he failed to get the support of his colleagues on the Working Committee, who almost throughout the session, remained in opposition to him.

The old junta took advantage of the fact that it had the Congress machinery in its hands. I am sure, its success does not reflect its true strength. I have no doubt that the majority of the Congress rank and file and the general public is with Pt. Jawaharlal.

Disappointing though the Lucknow Congress has been it bears the stamp of the personality of its president. Resolutions on war, mass contacts, Agrarian programme civil liberties which all owe their origin to the President, and if I may point out to our party even in their mutilated form a very appreciable advance.

STOP PRESS

USE OF POISON GAS BY ITALY

GENEVA, April 14.

Nineteen cases of poison gas attacks by Italians are cited in the Abyssinian Note published by the League, the date of attacks ranging from December 22 last to April 7. The Note states that during the last four bombardments Quoram from April 4 to April 7 the town was literally drenched with gas, mostly mustard gas or Yprite.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal In Tears

I Feel Things Very Much And Feel Intensely, He Tells Subjects Committee

NEXT SESSION IN POONA

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Like a helpless child crying before its mother, Pandit Jawaharlal shed tears before the A. I. C. C. this afternoon, while thanking them for overlooking his acts of weakness.

When the A. I. C. C. completed its work for the year this afternoon Pandit Jawaharlal got up to congratulate them on their successfully helping the Chair in conducting the celebrations of both the Subjects Committee and the A. I. C. C.

He said that he was happy to take active part in the Congress work with his comrades after some years.

"MY WEAKNESS"

"No one knows my weakness better than myself. I know you have put up with my interruptions and heard me patiently. The other day Mr. Satyamurti stopped me during one of my outbursts I immediately recognised my fault and expressed my regret. I know that all of you have overlooked several other minor errors on my part. I must thank you all for bearing with me. You possibly do not know that I feel things very much and feel them very intensely."

IN TEARS.

While saying above in Hindi tears appeared in the eyes of Pandit Jawaharlal who sat down immediately. He wiped out the tears, but the complexion of face did not change for some minutes and he was not aware that two or three people addressing him. He did not seem to be aware that he was replying to questions put to him. He rushed to his tent and fell asleep a few seconds later.

AGRARIAN CONDITION

The Subjects Committee which met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal approved of the Working Committee resolution on the Agrarian condition in the country. Mr. Achut Patwardhan and Swami Sahajanand welcomed the resolution, but felt that the Congress should have taken bolder step than passing the above resolution in general terms. The Congress had to go and would go to the masses and they would have to take decisive steps on the Agrarian condition.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Members of the A. I. C. C. seemed to enjoy the discussion on the four invitations to hold the Congress in different places in December this year. The first invitation came from Maharashtra and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, President of the M. P. C. C. extended an invitation on behalf of Maharashtra. He said that it was forty years ago that the sessions of the Congress was held in 1895 and since then Congress had not blessed that province with holding its sessions there. Maharashtrians were feeling intensely over the question as for the last forty years they had been guests of other provinces and they themselves had not been hosts. Maharashtra was a poor province but, the speaker assured, members of the Subjects Committee, that the heart of Maharashtra was not poor. He also hoped that by holding session there Congress would be helping in creating a new atmosphere in the province. He hoped that other provinces would withdraw their invitations in favour of Maharashtra.

FRONTIER INVITATION

Dr. Khan Saheb extended an invitation on behalf of the N. W. F. He said that many people, specially his colleagues in the Assembly, were curious to know

(Continued on Page 8)

INDIAN AGRARIAN CONDITIONS

Distress Due To Antiquated And Repressive Land Systems

LUCKNOW, April 14.

After one hour's deliberations the Congress Working Committee adopted the following resolution regarding the agrarian programme which will be placed before the Subjects Committee:

"This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to the antiquated and repressive land revenue systems and intensified in recent years by great slump in the prices of agricultural produce. The final solution of this problem inevitably involves the removal of British Imperialistic exploitation, a thorough change of land tenure and revenue systems and recognition by the State of its duty to provide work for the rural and unemployed masses.

PROVINCES TO SUGGEST.

"In view, however, of the fact that the agrarian condition and land tenure and revenue systems differ in various provinces it is desirable to consult Provincial Congress Committees in the drawing up of a full All-India Agrarian Programme, as well as the programme for each province.

"This Congress, therefore, calls upon each Provincial Congress Committee to make recommendations in detail to the Working Committee by August 1, 1936 for being considered and placed before the All-India Congress Committee, having particular regard to the following matter:

POINTS FOR ELUCIDATION.

(1) Freedom of organisation of agricultural labourers and peasants,

(2) Safeguarding interests of peasants where there are intermediaries between the State and themselves,

(3) Just and fair relief of agricultural indebtedness including arrears of rent and revenue,

(4) Emancipation of peasants from feudal and semi-feudal levies,

(5) Substantial reduction in respect of rent and revenue demands,

(6) A just allotment of State expenditure for social, economic and cultural amenities of villages,

(7) Protection against harassing restrictions on utilisation of local and natural facilities for their domestic and agricultural needs,

(8) Freedom from oppression and harassment at the hands of Government officials and landlords, and

(9) Fostering industries for relieving rural unemployment.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Expert for preparing High Quality Perfumery and toilet requisites. Those experienced need apply with minimum salary desired to Box 5931, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Art Master to act as the Organiser of the Drawing and Design Class. Apply before 15th May 1936, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, stating qualifications, experience, age and minimum salary desired. (2986).

Wanted an experienced Motor Engineer to take charge of a fleet of cars in the mofussil. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, nationality, religion and previous experience to Box No. 2988, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a young Graduate for social work in Indore. Must be an inhabitant of Indore State. Apply before 1st May stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum remuneration required to Box No. 2984 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted unemployed youngmen, learn manufacturing Transparent waterproof Rain-coats, Hat covers. Apply Box No. 5917 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati knowing experienced Female L.C.P.S. for Maternity and Female Outdoor Work in Kathiawar State apply with minimum salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 5922 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Resident Medical Officer on Rs. 150-10-250 with free quarters and provident fund in Vadilal Sarabhai General and Chinai Maternity Hospitals, Ahmedabad, from those possessing at least M.B.B.S. qualification of three years' standing, having held House-appointments in big hospitals and with experience in anaesthesia, reaching Superintendent by 23rd April 1936, stating age, experience and appointments held, enclosing copies of recent testimonials. Appointment will be on one year's probation subject to confirmation thereafter, services being terminable by two months' notice on either side. (2970)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (5934).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Immediate Results of all Bombay University Examinations telegraphed to people, who will advance Re. 1-4 by money order. State Number, Examination Address. **Mutual Agency, 14, Hamam Street Fort.** 5904.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5886).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted A Partner in Lucrative Laundry for its extension, to make it more profitable. Apply Sharp between 8 to 12 a.m. Regular Laundry, Matunga, G.I.P. (5932).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

Wanted District Agents and organisers on commission, salary or both for the Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd., which has just closed its first successful year. Apply Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents Lahore. (5781).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
East & West Building,
55, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of the Policy No. 6231 on the life of Mr. M. Raghavendra Srinivas Kamath, c|o Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, Anandrashram, Harvey Road, Bombay No. 7, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within a fortnight from this date.

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Date: 15-4-1936. 5933.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 191383 on the life of Manilal Jatashankar Pandya of Padra, Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay: the 4th April, 1936.
H.E. JONES.
5936. Manager.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th May, to SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1936, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS. LIMITED, AGENTS,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 14th April, 1936. 2996.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th April, 1936, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the landing Shed.
N. MATSURA.
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 39th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1936, at 1 O'clock (S. T.).
The Transfer Books are CLOSED from 1st to 16th April, 1936, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 6th April, 1936. (2925)

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1935.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1936 and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th April 1936, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
For the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.,
David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.
A. PETHER,
Manager,
Secres. & Tresrs.
Bombay, 8th April, 1936.
N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 11th May, 1936, during Office hours. 2977

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a requisition received, under Section 36 (D) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation created by the strike of taxi-drivers in the city, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 23rd APRIL, 1936, at 4 p.m. (BOMBAY TIME).
By order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th April, 1936. 2995

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHONDNATH K. REGE, CHANDRAKANT D. WAGLE and RAMRAO P. KABADI, Trustees of the Vishnu Janardhan Shirolkar Charities of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, Sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece of land with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Fanaswadi Second Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 square yards or thereabouts a little more or less registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 140, New No. 1179, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey No. 316 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2013 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under C Ward No. 4796, 4795, 4797 and 4798 Street Nos. 1 to 22A 16-18 and at present under C Ward Nos. 4796, "4795 (1) 4797" 4795 (2) and 4798, Street Nos. 22C, 22, 22B and 22A and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswadi Second Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Keroba Kirtikar and on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Rao Saheb Narayan Raghoonath Gorakshker and Now to Harilal Maneeklal Ghandy.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1936.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Purchasers' Attorneys. 2960.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1710 of 1934.

BABUBHAI MAGANLAL. .... Plaintiff.
v|s
CHATURBHUJ MULJI and another. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR SALE, dated 10th October, 1935, the following immovable property shall be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on SATURDAY, 18th April, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the Chawl and the well standing thereon and the three privies, situate at on the South West Corner at Bhasker Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, four hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts and bearing land Revenue New No. 841, Current Rent Roll No. 184, New Survey No. 1422 and Cadastral Survey No. 1737 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C. Ward Nos. 4562-63 and Street No. 28.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs AMIN and DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1936.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner. 2973

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day revoked the Power of Attorney, dated the 30th November, 1925, given by me to Ratansi Luxmidas of Chiplun.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1936.
5938. NARANDAS DAYALJI.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, RICH CARPETS OF DIFFERENT SIZE AND DESIGNS, CHINAWARE, ETC., AT DREAMLAND, MOUNT MARY HILL, BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 19th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, china cabinet, side-serving tables, chesterfield suites, glass top centre tables, peg tables, writing desks, book cases, chinaware, brass pots, fancy drawing-room chairs, teapoys, almirahs, Gents and Lady's fancy dressing tables, verandah furniture, low chairs, hall-stands, marble top tables, easy-chairs, reclining sofa and cane chairs, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF P.R. PATEL & CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the insolvent, P.R. Patel's 99 shares in P.R. Patel & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 20th April, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

By the order of and under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises at Ghorupdeo Road on Wednesday the 29th April 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Limbaji Shanker Chasker the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of December 1916 and made between Raoji Krishnaji Chasker (since deceased) of the one part and Kuverji Vijpal and Ravji Vijpal of the other part and further Charge dated the 14th day of December 1927 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Kuverji Vijpal and Ravji Vijpal of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold (Fazandari) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawls and stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3200 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5 and 10/3628 Cadastral Survey No. 713 Mazagaon Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8140 to 8148, Street Nos. 15 to 23 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Ramchandra Bhasker Sakhalker, on or towards the West by the house of Jamsetji Nowroji Billimoria, on or towards the North by the private passage leading to Ghorupdeo Road and on or towards the South by the Maratha Hospital.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

LINGUA FRANCA OF HINDUSTAN

Mr. Sandilvi Pleads For Urdu As Common Language Of Country

Speaking on the "Need of a Common Language," in India Mr. Nami Sandilvi dwelt on the fact, in a public meeting of the Anjuman Taraqi, Urdu, that India needs a common language worth to be of all-India importance.
The speaker arguing in favour of Urdu said that Urdu is the most widely prevalent language—indeed the only common speech of India. Urdu is not only spoken in its place of birth but is widely understood all over India. It is the language of the market as well as the polite society. Indeed, its influence has extended far beyond the countries of India, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Southern Persia, Mesopotamia, Hejaz, the East Coast of Africa, Burma and the Malay Archipelago and some of the outlying countries where it is slowly making its headway.
Another consideration of making Urdu, the common language of India, is the marvellous capacity of its assimilation of new words and ideas. It has been effected more than any other language, continued Mr. Nami, by the impact of Western thought and by the literary ideas which have flowed into it through the language and literature of the English.

Widely Spoken

He claimed that Urdu occupies a peculiarly important place in the life of the people than any other fortunate language of India, while, othed languages spoken in Northern India and the Deccan such as Assamee, Bengalee, Punjabee, Oriya and Mahratee languages which claim to be of Indo-Aryan descent or those prevailing in the South as Telugu, Kanarese and Malayam owing Drawidian origin are little known outside their limited areas to which they have generally lent their names. Urdu on the contrary is understood all over India, from one corner to the other. The success is due to manyfould reasons, first the local prakrits as its mother and second, the Persian as its nurse, to which philologists of the East and the West have given their attention. German, French and English writers have expressed their opinion that the feeders of Urdu were Hindi and Persian—Hindi as the language of the country and Persian as of the court and the judicature.
When Mussalmans came to India and settled at Delhi and Agra, they extended their territorial jurisdiction to North, South, East and West and came into closer contact with their subject races, they picked pu the language of the country. The subject races also to keep balance and to maintain harmony picked up Persian and Arabic words and used them in their daily conversation and literary composition. Persian being the language fully equipped with rich literary ideals soon got the upperhand and completely overthrew the influences of the local Prakrits which were only intelligible to people of hundred miles off.

Origin Of Word

The language came to be called Zaban e Urdu e Mu'lla or the language of the exalted army and later by the name of Urdu only i.e., the army, in the time of the great Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan. Other influences also worked during the time of the later Moghuls and the War of Naval Supremacy between the Dutch, the French, the Portuguese and the English which terminated into British success and predominance. English brought with them their own literature which effected more heavily on the existing literature of the country, but was good enough to make, the Urdu language as the common media of Hindus and Mussalmans alike and to-day Urdu proudly boasts of being the lingua franca of Hindustan.

OSMANIA 'VARSITY AND ENGLISH

Press Report Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 14.
Considerable surprise has been caused in student and official circles of the Osmania University over the message despatched by the Associated Press and published in Indian Press as it is authoritatively learnt no such resolution penalising by fines the use of English or any other language except Urdu by the students have been passed. However it is said the students resolved that when using any language they should use it in its purest form without mixture of words from any other language. The use of English is compulsory in the Osmania University where the medium of instruction is Urdu.
The Osmania University students appear to have been astonished as the message in question which was despatched by a responsible, news agency, obviously without verification, which it is said was taken from a local Urdu paper.

13th Glorious Week
NEW THEATRES' HIT
DHOOP-CHHAON
or BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring:—
Umashashi, K. C. Dey
P. Sanyal, Nawab
MINERVA
TALKIES—LAMINGTON RD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

3RD GRACIOUS WEEK
Lust For Money
His passion for wine and women! His love for another men's money led him to the most formidable of ruins
See the most baffling sequences in
Eastern Art's
Romantic! Dazzling, Melodrama
Dharma ki-Devi
Starring:—
KUMAR, Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, YASMIN, Mr. PHIROZE DASTUR, H. SHIVDASANI, GOPE, Etc.
NOW RUNNING AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA
Dubash Theatre
Charni Road.
TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
IT'S IMPERIAL'S SUPER SENSATIONAL THRILLER
"GULAM DAKU"
A vivid revelation of the harrowing afflictions of an innocent man hunted to despair by the sleuth hounds of law.
"GULAM DAKU
Featuring
GULAM MAHOMED, ROSE, JILLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI, GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS & RUSTOM POONAWALLA.
Directed by:—MOTI B. GIDWANI
Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Sardar Akhtar Begum in "Dharam-ki-Devi" at the Krishna.

LONG-WINDED STORIES, JUMBLED SITUATIONS

Characterise Indian Pictures

(BY "P. S. S.")

It is quite strange that in spite of the examples of western film Productions, now being shown everywhere in India, our Indian Film Producers still cling to their habit of selecting unwieldy, complicated, and elaborate themes for their films. This point will be clear from the Indian Flms we find in the market. In these pictures, the story is too long, and complicated for the average 3 hours' programme, thereby involving quickness of motion, allowing no scope for the actors' talents, lack of sequence, the situations complicated, and in the end the audience forgetting where the story started, and how it developed. These pictures are not at all interesting, comparatively speaking, as the western films wherein the story is short, giving ample scope for actors' talents, scenic effects, and entertainment. In our pictures, there is no harmony between time, Place, and Action. For instance, some of our films are showing Eton Crops and up-to-date pendents in ancient times.

Jumbled Situations.

These themes, do not aim at centring the interest and plot around a main incident, but aim round jumbled situations. The story being too long, there are short cuts and gaps to the climax, depriving all sequence. If one begins to count flaws in any one of our films, there will be a good number to count. Our film companies will do well to offer prizes for finding out flaws in a production, and thereby to avoid such faults in their future releases, as is done in The West, Even in this twentieth century, our film producers have not lost interest in bygone stories and those too brimming with dare-devil deeds, and little intelligence. They are still following the path of the old universal thrillers. Let our film producers deviate from this path, and select shorter themes, wherein the story progresses step by step giving full scope for actors' talents, and entertainment value. Then only, the characters and plot will be human and interesting and convincing. We may, at the same time expect a time when India can claim parity with Western Productions.

Unnatural Acting.

Acting too is still to be developed on the screen. There should be natural acting blended with postures, gestures, and facial expressions. Singing and dancing too should be relevantly introduced, abounding with spice. To make female stars more appealing, and captivating, only those that have a good cut of the face, a good figure, a sweet flashing smile, and a sweet tone are to be searched and cast at any cost They should make speeches intercepting with smiles naturally. We cannot deny the allure and irresistability of some of The Western Stars. We are anxious to see such stars among our pictures. And in photography more prominence should be given to close-ups. If our Film Proprietors and Directors co-operate in this direction, our pictures will become real works of Art, let besides their being big box office hits.

Motion Picture Society Questioned

Will It Secure Advantage To Producers?

The current number of the "Film India" contains the following:—

Month after month the Motion Picture Society of India has been knocking at the doors of the Government shouting to be heard in respect of the duty on the raw films import. The Motion Picture Society would have the Government impose a nominal 5 per cent. duty on the raw stock coming into India. The Society thinks that the industry would be immediately established on an indigenous basis if the Government granted this request.

As matters stand actually today, a duty of 25 per cent. is imposed on raw films coming from outside the British Dominions while only 15 per cent. is collected over all raw stock coming from Great Britain.

The present raw stock sold by Kodak's in India comes from Great Britain and it has therefore to pay 10 per cent. less in duty. Where does this advantage of 10 per cent. go? The producers do not get it. Kodak's are selling raw films at the same price as other manufacturers like Agfa, Dupont, Gevaert, etc.

This is due to an association amongst the raw film importers whereby the members of the Association are not to compete in prices amongst themselves but to sell the goods at a common price. This procedure naturally gives an advantage of 10 per cent. in profits to the firm which sells the British product, which advantage ought to have gone to the producers in the natural course.

This Association, therefore, does not contribute towards the interests of the industry. On the contrary it robs the industry of 10 per cent. and provides scope to the other foreign manufacturers to sell their goods.

DEFEATING THE LAW.

The Government ought to take notice of this fact, and in cases where the Government intend to secure certain industry, it ought to declare illegal such agreements as contribute towards defeating the original plans.

We appreciate the efforts of the Motion Picture Society in persuading the Government to reduce the duty on raw films. But we would appreciate their efforts much more if the members of the Society tried to break this Association and its rate-fixing, and thereby secure for the producers the advantage of 10 per cent. which is legitimately due to them.

But we think this is rather improbable in view of the fact that the following members are seen on the Board of the Society iself:

1. Mr. A. von Leyden representing Agfa Photo Co. (Germany).
2. Mr. Noble representing Kodak, Ltd., (British).
3. Mr. M. D. Mistry representing Dupont (American).

At least two members of the three mentioned above will not agree with our suggestion. It will pay them not to agree.

We wonder whether the Motion Picture Society is established to look after the interests of the raw film importers or to further the interests of the industry in general.

Will Mr. Hirlekar, the live-wire of the Society, throw some light on this subject of first rate importance or will he keep discreetly silent?

Kumari Lilavati and Dhiraj Bhattacharjee in "One Fatal Night" forthcoming Bengal Talkies' release.

Kumari Nalini Tarkhad in "Rajput Ramani" forthcoming Prabhat release at the Krishna.

SHALINI CINETONE'S 3 NEW PICTURES

Northern India Agency:

Shalini Cinetone has recently fixed the agency for the Northern India Circuit with Lala Alopipershad Gupta of India Talkie Distributors, Delhi and the two premier productions "Usha" and "Aseer-i-Havis" will be soon released through him in the Northern India.

"ASEER-I-HAVI" IN EDITING ROOM:

The most expensive set of the Street was exposed in the last week and Pandit Shivkumar is busy in the editing room. The picture is bristling with war scenes taken on the hilly background of Zamanagarh. Mr. Gajanan Jagiradar has done creditably in the immortal role of the old Sheikh and is ably supported by Usha, Ameena, Danve, Dudhale, Hindoo and others.

A THEME IN MARATI:

Mr. Baburao Painter is busy shooting the indoors of the New Marathi picture "Indian Shylock" known as "Savakari Pash." The picture is sure to attract both the masses and classes due the powerful theme behind the same.

SETTINGS IN "PRATIBHA."

Huge sets are being erected in the New Sound Proof Studio. Mrs. Durgabai Khote is featuring this picture, supported by an able cast.

NISHAT PRODUCTIONS

Obtain Calcutta Stars And Prepares For Their Studio

The Nishat Productions is a new enterprise of the well-known Director and expert Cinema producer Mr. Faisal. The Nishat have contracted for three pictures with Messrs. Sharda studios and the first Picture known as Husna Ka Daku or Beheram is already on its way.

The story is a romantic one and is coming forth with the two charming new stars imported from Calcutta.

The Nishat has engaged the old staff of Krishna and of their co-operation and under the expert production supervision of Mr. Faisal it promises to be a good picture.

The Nishat have hired land for their own studios at Andheri and the Laboratory Room is already under necessary changes.

UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION IN FILMS

Sjt. R. K. Sharma writes.—

With reference to a detailed observation in your paper of 8-4-36 by Mr. V. P. Sathe appearing under "Technicians In India", I beg to draw your readers' attention to an important interview by me with The Film-City Management and Mr. Himansu Rai, etc., published in "Chitra-Pat" a widely circulated film-magazine of North India, dated the 12th August, '35.

There I have been in a definite position to state that—"The Film-trade, having assumed an important role of education and livelihood, does urge on us to agitate for Universities and other educational bodies to open an extra department where a systematic and academic knowledge of film subjects may be imparted."

Kumari Jahanara and Syt. Khalil in a forthcoming social picture of the Tollywood Studios.

Question Of The Week

The "Ideal" woman of Indian Films is a Gross Libel—observes Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Is It True?

DARE-DEVIL

At The Super Cinema

Bhavnani Productions' thrilling comedy, the "Dare-Devil" or "Jung Bahadur," which is now in its second week at the Super Cinema Bombay, has won the appreciation of cine fans to such an extent that it seems that this picture will have a further run of some more weeks. It is a story on which thrill action, and rollicking comedy, centering round the sensational diamond hunt and the comedy of errors caused by the amazing similiarity of the faces of two pairs of twin brothers, are the keynote. The double role work by Nayampally and Fattyprasad is so convincingly depicted that that they extract praise from all. The most amusing situations created by the similar faced brothers, both the sons of the master and the sons of the servant, provide ample humour even for the gloomiest. This picture has also a good amount of romantic element, where Nayampally makes love to his brother's sister-in-law who spurns him furiously taking him to be her brother-in-law, but when at the end the whole confusion is cleared married him. Boarding a moving train, fighting on the roof of a running train, dashing through fire and sheet of glass, jumping over a railway crossing on a motor bike and the dance of a fair damsel with a live python round her neck provide a big fair of thrills for even the most fastidious thrill enthusiast. Because the picture grips the audience from start to finish it is being highly appreciated. Kiddies have liked the picture most, and so they form quite a fair proportion of its fans.

Kumari Makhtar Begum in Kamala Movietone's forthcoming release.

"GULAM DAKU"

At The Majestic Cinema

It is rare indeed that emotions and passions are so vividly dramatised and aptly portrayed by a cast which fits right into the characters.

The title role is well shouldered by Gulam Mahomed who plays brilliantly and lives every situation and episode of the drama.

Jairam is sentenced for a crime he did not commit. He nourishes the memory of his child, finds no solution to the stern but strange law of mere evidence! The harrowing afflictions endured by this colossal man hounded throughout his life and the soul searing thoughts that burn through his memory are really a tribute of versatility enacted by him.

Kumari Indira Wadkar in "Chhaya" (Heera Talkies).

Kumari Nargis in "Dare-Devil," at the Super Cinema.

OPENING OF MYSORE EMPORIUM IN CITY

Sir Mirza Hopes It Will Improve Bombay-Mysore Trade Relations

The opening ceremony of the Mysore Emporium at Kitab Mahal was performed by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, on Tuesday.

There was a large and repreentative gathering including ladies, prominent among those present being Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala, Messrs. A. G. Gray, C. P. Wade, Mathradas Tricumjee, D. G. Dalvi, Mahomed Suleman Mitha, Jamnadas Mehta, C. B. Mehta, Dr. Javle, Messrs. F. G. Ginwala, Purshottam Tricumdas, Muiraj Kursondas, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Lady Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Kanga, Mr. Justice Wadia and Mrs. Wadia.

MYSORE STANDS FOREMOST.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the sales agent in requesting Sir Chunilal V. Mehta to inaugurate the Emporium referred to the industrial progress of Mysore, as reflected in the iron works, electric power installations, Chamarajendra Techinical Institute, Government Industrial and testing laboratory, silk, soap, and chemical factories and Channapatham toy works and porcelain factories. He said that Mysore was the foremost industrial State in India, ever ready to help industrialists and expansion of industry within the State as a cure for unemployment. Even British India, he said should hang her head in shame when compared to the Mysore State in regard to the industrial progress.

After putting the emporium on a sound business basis, it was his ambition to induce the capitalists of Bombay to invest their surplus funds in building a net work of subsidiary industries round a key industry like the iron industry. He thanked the Mysore State for the encouragement and the enthusiastic co-operation they gave throughout the negotiations for starting an emporium in Bombay.

MESSAGES.

Messages were read from His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Yuvarajah of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir M. Visveswarayya, Dr. and Mrs. Arundale, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji and a host of others. The Dewan of Mysore in wishing for the success of the emporium hoped that it would contribute a lot towards improving the trade relations between Bombay and Mysore.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta before opening the emporium thanked the audience for their response and paid a tribute to the Industrial administration of Mysore. He recalled a visit to Mysore twenty years back when he was impressed with the quality of the products of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and suggested that they should be brought to the Bombay market. He was glad that the emporium fulfilled that purpose.

Concluding he said "the Mysore Government are singularly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who with his vast experience and undoubted energy will make the emporium a success."

He then opened the emporium and guests went round inspecting the exhibits and making purchases. Just at the entrance was a protrait of the Maharajah of Mysore presented by himself to the emporium.

The exhibits included furniture of a high order, rose wood chairs and tables and fashionable cupboards. Toilet accessories and toy-works and porcelin products and silks attracted the attention of the visitors. Rose-wood coffee trays and tea-sets inlaid with ivory and shell designs spoke of a high order of workmanship.

The guests were treated to refreshments and cold coffee prepared from Mysore seeds.

Pt. Jawaharlal hoisting the National flag on Sunday at Motinagar

Members of the Working Committee And A. I. C. C. listening to the speech of Jawahar during the flag-hoisting ceremony. Rajen Babu is seen with a cane in hand.

Women volunteers' rally at the flag hoisting ceremony at Motinagar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, 15th APRIL.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Paderewski Recital.
7-50 p.m. The BBC Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
8-25 p.m. Talk: 'Down to the Sea in Ships—1: the Merchant Marine" Major R. H. Thornton.
8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra: leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth.
Greenwich Time Signal at 4-30 p.m.
10 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa-Selection, She Shall have Music. (Hoffman). Dainty Lady (Wright). Serenade (Drigo, arr. Auer).

Bombay Programme

WEDNESDAY, 15th APRIL.

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kcs
12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and His Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
5 p.m. The Children's Hour.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Light Music. Master Lahanoo, Nagpur.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. To-day's Meeting. (Gujerati Comic Skit.) Presented by L. H. Ghelani.
7-30 p.m. Origin of "She". Another Comic Skit.
7-45 p.m. Musical Interlude.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. Been Solos. Laxmanrao Chawan.
8-30 p.m. Gazals and Qualis. Ahmed Dilawar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "Some Recent Books for the Listeners Bookshelves". C. P. G. Wade.
10 p.m. Life of Beethoven. A Biography of Music (Series II.)

Delhi Programme

WEDNESDAY, 15th APRIL.

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs
7 p.m. 'Pahli Peshi'. A Play by Mohd. Umar.
7-10 p.m. Jan Bai. Ghazal.
7-25 p.m. 'Bhut Ka Sabut'.
7-30 p.m. Jan Bai Ghazals.
10 p.m. Miss Chick. Mezzo-Soprano. Miss Irma Staynor. Mezzo-Soprano. R. C. Ince, Tenor. Kumu Kikiwa. Hawaiian Guitar.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs
12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections. Relayed from the Grand Hotel, Calcutta Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
2-6 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
2-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose—'Great Women of All Ages'—(contd.).
5-36 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran by Hafi Mutehe-ruddin Ahmad.
5-51 p.m. Muslim Song. Abbas-uddin Ahmad.
6-6 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty. (Sarang Class contd.)
6-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sm. Kankabaty.
6-41 p.m. Sm. Usharany.
6-56 p.m. Sm. Angurbala.
7-11 p.m. Sm. Harimaty.
7-26 p.m. Sm. Provabaty.
7-41 p.m. Piano Recital by Birendra K. Roy.
7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English.
8-6 p.m. SB A Studio Programme (Recorded) Alternatively:—(If reception satisfactory) an Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
9-16 p.m. SB Modern Bengali Songs Dhiren Das.
9-26 p.m. SB Talk by M. L. Roy—Life Eternal Series.
9-46 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. N. N. Majumdar—Clarionet Solo.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Bulletin, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

POLICE CHIEF TO GIVE HIS DECISION TO-DAY

Motor Traders' Association Favours Four-Anna Tariff

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The news published in an evening paper on Tuesday, that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, might reject the proposals of the taxi-drivers and owners for the reduction of taxi-tariff, created considerable excitement, at a meeting held the same evening at Chowpatty.

The Commissioner was to have given his reply by Tuesday evening, but it is stated, he will send his reply by noon to-day (Wednesday.)

Evidently the Commissioner had not arrived at a final decision, or having arrived at one, had to reconsider it in the last minute. The latter view is considered more likely, since before sending the reply to the Taxi-drivers' Union, the Commissioner went into conference with the representatives of the Motor Traders' Association, to ascertain their views on the proposals of the taxi-drivers and owners..

M. T. A. IN FAVOUR OF 4-ANNA TARIFF.

Enquiries show that the opinion of the Motor Traders' Association, who have deep knowledge of motor trade conditions, was in favour of the 4-anna tariff for the taxis in the city. And this was against the views expressed by official experts who had pinned their faith to the 6-anna tariff from the beginning of the dispute.

If, however, the Commissioner decides on the 6-anna tariff, a period of uncertainty in the taxi-trade may follow, as the drivers and owners are firm in their belief that 6-anna tariff will spell ruin to their trade.

The news that nearly 80 taxis have been licensed and passed according to 6-anna tariff, has not affected the morale of the drivers and owners who have ceased plying their trade for the last fifteen days, as they have already anticipated that a certain number of owners, who hire the drivers, while they own the taxis, are anxious to run their cars somehow.

It is satisfactory to note, according to the owners and drivers, that out of nearly 1,000 taxis in the city, only about 80 cars have been registered as taxis, after nearly a fortnight.

MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

A meeting was held at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening, with Mr. Liaqat Hussein, President of the Union, in the chair. Mr. Jhabwalla speaking at the meeting said, that the owners and drivers should not be carried away by newspaper reports and should wait for the reply of the Police Commissioner.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting:

"This meeting of the taxi-drivers and owners calls upon all who have so far stood heroically by their case, not to present any car for registration till their demand is conceded, and to see that no car is plying for hire, and informs both the police and the public that the cars so far passed, belonged to a few capitalist owners who never were members of the Union and who never could participate in a struggle of the present character."

The Council of Action will meet at noon to-day immediately after the reply from the Police Commissioner is received, and a meeting of the owners and drivers is announced to take place at the Esplanade Maidan at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

CITY FATHERS TO DISCUSS TAXI-STRIKE

Mayor's Informal Meeting

In response to the requisition for an urgent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, sent to the Mayor, by a number of councillors to consider the taxi-strike situation in the City, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has this morning issued a circular calling an informal meeting of the Councillors to be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Wednesday).

The circular signed by Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Municipal Secretary, states in this connection:—

"The undersigned has the honour, by desire of His Worship the Mayor to state that a requisition for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation arising out of the strike of the taxi drivers in the City was received on Thursday last late in the evening but as such a special meeting could not be convened this week on account of continuous four holidays the earliest date for calling the Special Meeting is some day next week.

However as the question is of urgent importance to the public of Bombay who are put to great inconvenience on account of the strike, His Worship the Mayor desires to give Councillors an opportunity to discuss the situation at an early date.

His Worship has therefore fixed 4 p. m. (Bombay Time) to-day Wednesday, the 15th April 1936, to hold an informal meeting of the Corporation to consider the question.

His Worship will be greatly obliged if Councillors will make it convenient to attend the meeting and help him in the deliberations."

INDIA'S MONTHLY TRADE AND REVENUE RETURNS

Increase In Import Duties And Decrease In Export Duties

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during the month of March, 1936, amounted to Rs. 4.67 lakhs as against Rs. 4.48 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 5.27 lakhs in March, 1935. The total revenue realised in the twelve months ended March, 1936, was Rs. 56.27 lakhs as compared with Rs. 54.38 lakhs during the same period last year. Import duties accounted for Rs. 38.95 lakhs of this amount, export duties for Rs. 4.35 lakhs, excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches and steel ingots for Rs. 5.37 lakhs, Rs. 2.85 lakhs, Rs. 1.59 lakhs, Rs. 2.29 and Rs. 35 lakhs respectively, and Land Customs and Miscellaneous for Rs. 52 lakhs.

Comparing the figures for the period April, 1935, to March, 1936, with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, increases were noticeable under import duties on raw cotton, machinery, silver, iron and steel, cotton fabrics and yarn, tea, railway plant and rolling stock, liquors, motor spirit, wireless reception instructions and apparatus, batching, fuel and lubricating oils, paper and stationery, betelnuts, coal tar dyes, electric bulbs and block tin; export duties on raw and manufactured jute import duties on sugar, silk fabrics kerosene oil, cotton hosiery, metals other than iron and steel, motor cars, boots and shoes, artificial silk yarn and thread, tobacco, wood pulp, Portland cement and toys, games and sports goods, the export duty on rice, the excise duty on kerosene and land customs receipts showed decreases.—United Press.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

Two More Jute Mills' Operatives Down Tools

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Two other jute mills in Barrackpore Sub-Division, namely, the Anglo-India and the Nuddea mills, closed down as a result of the operatives having struck work following alleged introduction of a new system of working hours and wages. The approximate total strength of these mills was 15,000. No less than 25,000 hands are now idle in this area, including those working in the Hukumchand Mills.

Police has been greatly reinforced and no incident is reported.—A. P.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED COMMUNISTS

Government Official On Handwriting In Documents

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents to the Government of India, Mr. V. Hodgson, was cross-examined by counsel for the defence at the resumed hearing today of the case filed against three alleged Communists, before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Hodgson said that though he was not infallible, he was confident that the opinions he had expressed in regard to the handwriting of the first and second accused was correct.

Several other documents which had not been stamped by Mr. Hodgson, as having passed through his hands were shown to him. Witness said that although some of the documents had not been stamped, it was just possible he might have seen them before. He had to rely a good deal on his memory in respect of such documents. The documents shown to him by counsel had not passed his scrutiny.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

SCORED TEN OUT OF TWELVE GOALS

LONDON, April 13.

Payne, the Luton centre forward scored ten of his side's twelve goals, thereby breaking the League record set by Bell on Boxing Day.

It was his fourth appearance in first class football.—Reuter.

So far 18 persons have been arrested in connection with the clash that occurred near the Prakash Talkies on Monday night.

Customs Qualify For Finals

Cup Holders Defeat B. B. & C. I. Railway By 3 Goals To 1

What a crowd at the gymkhana ground on Tuesday to witness the semi-final battle between the Customs and B. B. and C. I. Railway! Long before the game commenced the atmospher was surcharged with electricity.

The rival camps shouted themselves hoarse and some of the remarks heard would have done credit to Billingsgate.

It is a pity that hockey enthusiasts are so partisan in their feelings. They certainly do not come to applaud the finer points of the game.

Both teams were affected by the din raised but the Customs settled down first. Carr the railway custodian saved from Feroze Khan and the B. B. and C. I. defence had a few anxious moments.

A speedy dash by Hogan, the railway right wing spelled danger for the Customs, but the chance was wasted.

Clever combination between Feroze and Pinto resulted in the Customs drawing first blood. The inside left made the opening which the centre forward utilised to advantage. Sweeney sprinted down the wing and centred to Feroze who found the net. Two goals in quick succession gave the cup holders a commanding lead which sealed the fate of the railway. Hogan however was undaunted and managed to elude the Customs defence to send across a well judged pass which Claudius converted in great style. Before the interval Afzal hit one of the uprights with a stinging drive, and the Customs crossed over with a slight lead.

Brewin's Fine Play.

Brewin was an outstanding personality in the Customs defence The centre half was always in the right place at the right time. It was his tireless energy which was responsible for the railway attack being disorganised. In a scrimmage in the Customs goal mouth, Cowton left his charge and smothered the ball as Claudius was about to shoot. Umpire Baria awarded a penalty bully and Cowton removed his pads to take the strike with Claudius. The railway centre forward went on Cowton's wrong side before finding the net and the goal was disallowed.

The Customs adopted defensive tactics after this and their third goal only came as the result of a clever move by Pinto in mid-field. The inside left who was helping the halves, sent Sweeney away with a well-directed pass on the right flank. The latter returned the ball to Feroze Khan who shot with unerring accuracy to notch the third point.

The game degenerated into a hard hitting encounter towards the close, the Customs running out winners by 3 goals to 1.

Result:

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB	3 goals
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY	1 goal

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Cowton: Abreo and Aslam: S. M. Khan, Brewin and Kher Singh: Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

Carr: R. Smith and I. Bartlett: Carey, Page and C. Nelson: Hogan, Dean, Claudius, Lodrick and W. Bartlett.

UMPIRES. Messrs. C. D'Souza and Baria.

RESULTS OF RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, April 13.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Aberavon 20, Devonport Services 14; Bath 11, Old Merchant Taylors 0; Bedford 22, Sale 6; Bristol 3, Blackheath 3; Gloucester 5, Headingley 3; Newport 8, London Welsh 8; North of Ireland 0, Manchester 8; Plymouth Albion 9, Leicester 8; Pontypool 10, Northampton 6; Swansea 8, Barbarians 19; Waterloo 29, Wasps 0; Bridgend 8, Coventry 8; Cardiff 3, Harlequins 17; Halifax 0, Instonians 5; Llanelly 26, Dolphin 11; Weston Supermare 5, Moseley 5.—Reuter.

NEW CROSS-COUNTRY RECORD

BIRMINGHAM, April 13.

W. E. Atone, international Cross-Country champion put up a new native record for six miles of 29 mins. 36 2/5 seconds, beating the record made by S. Thomas in 1892 by 26 2/5 seconds.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 22, 1354
Parsi: Avan 12, 1305
Hightide: 5-05; 18-30
Lowtide: 11-15;
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 17.

The Viceroy-designate and Lady Linlithgow arrive at the Gateway of India.

Results of B. T. Examination, First and second year examinations in Science, Agriculture and B. ag. Examinations, University Building, 2 p. m.

Saturday, April 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon depart, Gateway of India, 1-30 p.m.
Public Holiday.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with English mails sails at 12-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Rose Marie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Break of Hearts." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Khyber-Pass" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Gulam-Daku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Dail at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Mary Burns Fugitive". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"East of Java". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Petrified Forest". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express 10-15		13-50
Deccan Queen 10-25		17-15
Punjab Mail 10-50		18-55
Poona Mail 11-40		15-30
Nagpur Express 14-00		22-10
Poona Fast Passenger 16-50		11-50
Poona Express 19-35		8-15
Allahabad Express ..20-15		7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express ..	19-00	3-45
Baroda Passenger 21-10		8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

Dr. Miss Tehmina J. Cama, Lady Inspector of Factories, Bombay, who passed away recently. Miss Cama was the recipient of a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

KUMARI DJA DEVI.
(Sketched by Y. K. Shukla).

KUMARI RATNA DEVI.
(Sketched by Y. K. Shukla).

The Balinese Dancers at the Capitol with their new items the "Maiden's Dream" and "Fall of Barobodur" are attracting increasing number of dance devotees.

MATUNGA Y. L. CARROM SINGLES

The Hon. Secretary of the Matunga Youths' League writes:—

The finals of the Singles Carroms Tournament took place on Saturday at 5 p.m. amidst a large number of spectators Ramaswamy and Viswanathan of the South Indian Education Societys' School came for the finals. Ramaswamy won the game by beating Viswanathan by 31-2, and 30-27. The winner was presented with a medal and the runner up with a Carrom Board. Mr. R. R. Chari distributed the prizes. There was light refreshments. There was South Indian music by Amateurs. The meeting terminated by 7-30 p.m. with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. S. Nathan. Hon. Secretary.

The League also decided to have a Doubles Carroms Tournament. The League felt very much for the absence of Mr. Joseph Pereira who was absent for the tournament, and decided to present him with an efficiency medal very soon.

Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union

The General Secretary Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union writes:—

The general meeting of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union was held at Kala-Chowki Sewri on Sunday last when elections of office-bearers for the year 1936-37 took place. The following have been elected as office-bearers :—

President:—Mr. Laxmanrao Latnekar.
Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. Amir Hamza and V. B. Karuik.
Treasurers: Messrs. Baburao Galandde, and Dinshaw Shroff.
General Secretary Mr. Y. K. Kondivikar.
Secretaries:—Messrs. Sundersingh, Nandkishor Sharma.

The report of the Secretary for the last year was approved. A resolution was also passed protesting against the increased motor-taxation and the compulsory insurance scheme.

Keralites Celebrate "Vishu"

Unusual enthusiasm prevailed over the South Indian residents of Worli on Sunday last when "Vishu" the Malayalam and Tamil New-year day was celebrated in a splendid manner, under the auspices of the Kerala Club and Reading Room.

The function commenced at 8 in the morning with a social gathering under the presidency of Mr. N. N. Menon, Chairman of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj. After the gathering the guests numbering about 300, were entertained to a malayalam style dinner. After music the function came to a close at 6 p.m. with a vote of thanks by Mr. M. Mathur, the President of the club.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD

The total number of patients (males, females and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of January 1936 was 3721. Feb. was 3,501 and March was 4,068.

The total number of patients treated for three months was 11,380.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

Good Work Done By Matunga "Home"

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, was held at the Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. on Tuesday with Sir Temulji Nariman in the chair.

The report, which was unanimously adopted gave an account of the useful work done at the Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy home at Matunga. In the beginning of 1935 there were 135 children in the Home, 89 boys and 46 girls. During the year, 96 children were admitted and 74 left the Home, thus leaving a balance of 157 children.

Orphans and destitute children are taken up and trained in the Home and when any of them shows a special aptitude they are sent to various schools which take them up without any fees.

The report stated that it was to the credit of the boys and girls that they themselves made all the garments they needed.

HANDLING "SUBNORMALS"

A special feature of the institute, is a class for subnormal children, the aim of which is to educate them so that they develop and cultivate latent potentialities and repress vices and faulty habits they have acquired.

Everything possible is done to make the children happy and many kindly persons provide them with entertainments of various kinds. Mr. Panday the proprietor of Hind-Mata Cinema, gives them a free show once every month.

The Committee also made an appeal for funds.

The following persons were re-elected as office-bearers:—

PRESIDENT:—Sir Temulji Nariman.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:—Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Behramji Jeejibhoy and Mr. Frank Olivier,.
SECRETARIES:—Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Mrs. R. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania and Mr. G. B. Seervai.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

SMALL-POX STILL ACTIVE IN CITY

Health Of Bombay During Week Ending Saturday Last

The total mortality 572 was 4 more than that of the last week and the deathrate registered was 25-6, on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1935, viz., the mortality of 621 and death rate 27.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 511 and death rate 22.9.

Out of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, small-pox caused 104 attacks including 3 imported—one from Mhow, one from Kurla and one from Mitbav, Dist. Ratnagiri, and 65 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 7 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebrospinal fever caused 8 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 564 as against 598 for the 15th week of 1935 and 516 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five-years (1931-35).

SIND ADVISORY COUNCIL

Sir Ghulam Hussain As President

KARACHI, April 14.

His Excellency the Governor of Sind has appointed the Sind Advisory Council, which has been provided for under the Sind Order-in-Council, for the transitory period. the Council, the personnel of which was announced this afternoon consists of two officials and twenty-one non-officials.

Though under the Order-in-Council, it is permissible to appoint three officials, only two have been included, namely, Mr. H. K. Kripalani, Chief Secretary to the Government, and Mr. S. Ridley, the Finance Secretary.

Of the nineteen Sind members of the Bombay Council, one Mr. Humphreys, Member of the European Group, expressed his inability to serve, while another Mr. Dalumal Lilaram asked to be excused. The remaining seventeen have been elected. The six new-comers are, Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, Hindu Leader, Dewan Bahadur Issarsingh Tiliksingh, President of the Sukkur Municipality, Mr. Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas Mukhi of Sing Panchayats, Mr. Parmanand Kundanmul, Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad (Sind), Mr. G. H. Raschen, Acting President of the European Chamber of Commerce, and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

It has been decided to select two members of this Council to assist His Excellency in the administration in such a manner as he may decide, these being Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Dewan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh.

Sir Ghulam Hussain will preside over the meetings of the Advisory Council. Remuneration of the two advisers has not yet been decided upon.—A.P.

Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail)

The Hindi Sahitya Samiti of Beawar, founded by Rai Bahadur Gauri Shankar Hira Chand Ojha of Ajmer last year has been responsible for manifold literary activities in this province and has gained much reputation even in its infancy.

Recently the organizers of this Samiti are thinking of holding a Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Rajputana and Delhi in the near future.

This gathering of the literary servants and lovers of Hindi Literature is likely to promote the cause of Hindi Literature in the Province and will bring to light the valuable treasure of Rajasthani Sahitya which lies almost hidden upto this time.

A strong reception committee has been formed under the Presidentship of Rai Sahib Vyas Tan Sukhji Vaidya, which will soon commence the collection of funds for the purpose.

The Samiti is also thinking of awarding a handsome prize for the best literary production of the two Provinces.

Young Reformers' Depressed Society

The General Secretary of the Young Reformers' Depressed Society writes: At the Triennial General meeting held on the 5th instant. The Triennial Report containing a statement of accounts, which shows a balance of Rs. 12-14-11 on hand was passed. He appeals to the public to enrol themselves as members paying subscriptions from two annas to one rupee, according to their individual capacity thus sympathising with the Society in its work for the "New Harijan Primary day and night school Mazagaon."

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Bus Service

The bus service in the city is getting more popular day by day and recently the B.E.S and T. Company has introduced one more service for the convenience of those residing at Nagpada and Bellasis Road. This service is called "G" route and runs between Crawford Market and Tardeo. It starts from Crawford Market and runs through Mahomedali Road, J. J. Hospital, New Nagpada, Bellasis Road, Central Station, Lamington Road and Tardeo. On Sundays and holidays the buses run as far as Hornby Vellard. The B.E.S. and T. Company will now do well to have better supervision on the running of the buses. Wherever two routes meet together, just as near Royal Opera B and D routes meet, or near Crawford Market where A. D, G and H routes meet, the conductors should be instructed not to start until the intending passengers have changed their buses. It happens sometimes that a bus comes from Lamington Road and another from Warden Road and halts at Royal Opera. Before the passengers of D bus get down to take their seats in the B bus, the latter bus is started and the passengers either have to wait for ten minutes or more till the other bus comes or run after the bus just started with the risk of an accident. Likewise, bus conductors should be instructed to see that when Opera tram No. 8 comes near the halting station at Opera Terminus, they should not start the buses till the passengers from the tram cars have alighted as a number of them desire to continue their journey onward by bus, but have to wait til another bus comes, which means a delay of ten minutes.

Who Is Responsible?

Who is responsible for the loss of revenue to the State by way of petrol tax alone, caused in the last fifteen days? This loss has resulted from the taxi-trade deadlock, which the Police Commissioner seems to have set about settling in a leisurely fashion.

To-day the Municipal Corporation is meeting to consider the situation arising out of the taxi-close down. It is hoped that the Corporation will also take into consideration the question of refunding the wheel-tax to the owners and drivers, whose cars have not come out on the road, during the last fortnight. This amount may be considerable. And in case, refunding the tax becomes imperative, the Corporation will, one hopes, try to apportion the responsibility for depriving the citizens of the benefit of this revenue, for no fault of theirs. In fact, the citizens were never against the proposed reduction in the tariff, and the Corporation should go into the question, as to who should make up this loss, if the Corporation is not to suffer, despite its anxiety for the restoring of normal conditions in the taxi-trade, without any delay..

SAFEGUARD GROWER'S INTERESTS

E. I. Cotton Association's Telegram To India Govt.

The following telegram was despatched on Monday to the Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President, the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.

The East India Cotton Association feel regarding the Bill to reduce import duty on staple fibre, that whilst staple fibre from England is quoted to-day at 11d. per lb. there are definite indications of same being available from other sources at under 8d. per lb.

The Association urges on Government to declare in the Assembly during the passage of this Bill that if, on account of lowering of price of staple fibre or through any other cause, danger arises to the interests of Indian cotton grower, Government will take immediate measures to revise the duty in order to safeguard those interests."

LINLITHGOW ENTERS INDIAN WATERS

Address Of Welcome On Board Steamer

BOMBAY, April 14.

A radio message received by the Associated Press from Mr. Panchanatham on board s.s. "Strathmore" says:—

"The Viceroy-designate was the recepient of an address of welcome from the Indian passengers on board "Strathmore" on entering the Indian waters yesterday.

The group was lead by Mr. Yunus of Patna accompanied by Messrs. Choksy, Rege, Naidu, Panchanatham and Masina.

The Viceroy-designate made a suitable reply."

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A NEW, ALLURING
KATHARINE HEPBURN
and
THE NEW ROMANTIC IDOL OF THE SCREEN
CHARLES BOYER
in
"BREAK OF HEARTS"
A STORY PULSING WITH HUMAN INTEREST
An R-K-O Radio Picture.

THE Regal
LAST 3 DAYS ONLY!
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

Cantor in Strike Me Pink
with
ETHEL MERMAN
SALLY EILERS
PARKYAKARKUS and the Gorgeous GOLDWYN GIRLS
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
Also the
GRAND NATIONAL
—the complete race from start to finish!

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 11th April, 1936, was 316; of these 209 were males and 107 females.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Morioka Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The total attendance in March was 5,639 out of which 2,791 were males, 2,148 were females and 760 were children. 174 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 237 during 24 working days of the month.

M. V. RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIP AND CHARITY FUND

The honorary secretary of the above Fund invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1936 from poor and deserving students of both sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community studying in Government or recognized colleges, schools or technical institutions for scholarships for the year 1936-37. Destitute persons from the community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications.

Printed application forms can be had from the Honorary Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Theatre
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
LAST 3 NIGHTS!
FAREWELL NIGHTS!
DEVI DJA
DEVI RATNA
and the
ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS
in a
New Request Programme
"BALI & JAVA NIGHT"
including
POPULAR VAUDEVILLE!
Popular Prices:
Rs. 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburbs are cominng into prominence these days. We have had concerts, religious performances, fancy fairs, fete. And now they are to stage an inspiring drama which I am told is to be enacted by a well-trained cast of performers who are supported by a powerful choir of over a hundred singers and an orchestra of 50 musicians which will render some of the choicest composition of Wagner, Grieg, Mendelssohn and a number of others.

"The Last Days of St. Thomas More," that is the name of the play.

Thomas More, once a Chancellor, was canonised only last year by the Catholic Church in Rome amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm which induced a benedicting monk to write a play, which is now being brought to you on the stage by the ex-students of St. Stanislaus High School on the 18th and 19th of this month at St. Stanislaus High School grounds, Bandra.

Rev. Father Llorens, who was mainly responsible for the success of the Passion Play last year, is directing this play.

THAT FANCY FETE

Yesterday that long planned fancy fete in aid of the Band Fund at Bandra which opened on Sunday saw another large gathering and taking into consideration the various expenses I think the coffers of this fund will have quite a good sum.

I must congratulate Mr. H. R. Michael, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. D'Mello, the Secretary, and the members for their splendid management of this fete.

Mr. Allan DeSilva, the chief organiser of the fancy dress ball, needs special mention. Mr. DeSilva when I saw him at the conclusion of the Fete yesterday showed lives of the great strain which he had gone through and I think the swelling of the Band Fund ought to owe a lot to him. That it's Mr. DeSilva, here's my congratulation.

I think I would be doing the young lady workers of various stalls a great injustice if I did not make special mention of their service..

HARRY BAUR
(Of "Les Miserables" fame)
IN THE SUPREME ROMANTIC DRAMA—
MOSCOW NIGHTS
Nights of GAIETY!
Nights of LOVE!
Nights of TRAGEDY!
Next Saturday at
THE REGAL

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE FAR EAST!...
CHIANG WEI NON-STOP REVUE
Embracing Every Conceivable form of Popular State Entertainment
SINGING.... DANCING..... MUSIC.... MAGIC.... ILLUSION.... ACROBATIC. All Chinese Troupe of Artists of Challenging Supremacy!
Never before has India seen such Grand Stage Fare!
ORIGINAL .. NOVEL?.. UNIQUE ....AMAZING.
Sensationally Thrilling from Start to Finish.
NEXT SATURDAY AT
The CAPITOL

PATHE

BRANDED
Because She Once Loved a Criminal!
Adolph Zukor presents
SYLVIA SIDNEY in
'MARY BURNS, FUGITIVE'
A Paramount Picture with
Melvyn Douglas • Alan Baxter
Directed by William K. Howard
A Walter Wanger Production
Also
BETTY BOOP
and
GRAND NATIONAL
1936
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Extra Show 10 a.m. 'Phone 41567.

Telephone No. 22037
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936

NEED FOR UNITY

The proceedings of the plenary session of the Congress on the new Constitution need to be carefully noted, else one may be easily misled about the Congress attitude towards this question. The main part of the resolution unequivocally reiterates the Bombay decision to reject the Constitution, and there is nothing in the proceedings or the resolution to show that the Congress has changed its attitude in this respect. Merely because there has been much discussion about the acceptance of office or because some amendments about creating deadlocks or wrecking the Constitution have been defeated, one cannot jump to the conclusion that the Congress has relented towards the "reforms" and may soon give them a trial "for aught they are worth." Babu Rajendra Prasad, who moved the official resolution on the subject, made it quite clear that no Congressmen would work the Act as Government would wish them to work it. The amendments were defeated because the Congress believed that, having laid down the decision to reject the Constitution, it could safely trust the All-India Congress Committee to devise the most appropriate methods of giving effect to it.

Immediate Task

The debate on the question of office, too, makes it clear that even those who are most emphatic in its support have no illusions about using the reforms for aught they are worth. One reason why certain Congress leaders would recommend acceptance in favourable circumstances was expressed by Mr. T. Prakasham, who said: "All we want is that our opponents should not occupy places of vantage." As regards the fear that Ministers might get demoralised and think less of Congress than of themselves Mr. Satyamurti cogently remarked that they were after all like "camels with nose-pins in the hands of Congress." However, let none suppose that the Congress resolution means definite acceptance of office, though it does not rule it out, if the country's interests justify it. It only means that this question is passed on to the A. I. C. C. to be decided at a more appropriate time. A reasonable expectation is that it will be decided by that body along with other questions of Council policy on the eve of the elections. The immediate task is, as Sardar Vallabhbhai observed, to revitalise the country; and if Congressmen quarrelled, they would only lose seats and the entire Council policy might be jeopardised.

Most Urgent Problem

As regards the programme of work in the country, the Congress realises that "the most important and urgent problem in the country is the appalling poverty and unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry." The Congress recognizes at the same time that agrarian conditions differ in various provinces and accordingly calls upon each Provincial Congress Committee and peasant organizations to make recommendations in this behalf to the Working Committee by 31st August. We have reason to believe that, though the formulation of a comprehensive programme has had to be delayed for various reasons, it will not be very long before one is devised by the Working Committee on the line of the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights and endorsed by the A. I. C. C. In this connection, however, we would urge Congressmen to note that it is not enough to formulate a programme in the sense of the various reforms that Congress would secure to the poor people under Swaraj. Necessary as such a programme is to reassure the people as to what they might reasonably expect under Swaraj, what is far more necessary and urgent is a programme that will relieve poverty and unemployment among the peasantry immediately to any appreciable extent and also enable the country to put up a better fight for Swaraj. In other words, how to get Swaraj is a far more important and urgent problem than what great social and economic changes will be attempted under Swaraj. However, as we suggested above, we have every confidence that ere long the A. I. C. C. will formulate a fully satisfactory and comprehensive programme of work in the country. There are fewer differences of opinion with regard to such programme and it may be hoped that the spirit of unity and co-operation it may generate will help to adjust the differences with regard to the Council programme also.

Disgraceful Inaction

The Rome correspondent of the London "Daily Herald", Signor Giglio, who has now been expelled from Italy, declares that the Italians have begun to realise "that the Abyssinian war was forced on them by Signor Mussolini to divert their attention from increasing internal and economic difficulties" and that "they understand that whether the war brings them victory or disaster, Italy at the end will be completely pauperised". We think that the discontent which is undoubtedly widespread in that country will not express itself in open and effective revolt yet. For one thing, Mussolini is scoring victories even though through incendiary bombs and poisonous gases. For another, his dictatorship is well-organised for ruthless suppression and repression of opposition.

But we do believe that there would have been a different tale to tell by now if the League of Nations and the League Powers had done their duty. They solemnly pledged themselves to the resistance of aggression and accepted the obligation of imposing sanctions. If all of them had discharged their obligations honestly and honourably, if they had pursued their moral duty further by imposing oil sanctions, Fascist Italy would have come to her senses long ago and the honour of both Abyssinia and the League protected. As it is, both are being betrayed with contemptible cynicism. It is well-known that Italy, which has been consistently defying the League, has also been defying humane principles by adopting methods more brutal and barbarous than those of barbarians, that she has won her victories by the use of poison gas, than which it is difficult to imagine a greater atrocity against civilisation. Yet they are still waiting and watching at Geneva.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

A Visitor's Impressions

(By V. L. M.).

No one who has visited Lucknow in connection with the Congress Session can fail to have been impressed by the uniqueness of the All-India and Village Industries Exhibition organized in Motinagar as an adjunct to the Session. Exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations are a necessary part of the annual national gatherings, but hitherto the spectacular aspect of the exhibitions and the desire to push Swadeshi wares put into shade the more important educative and instructive aspects of these demonstrations. At its last session, therefore, the Congress decided to entrust the organization of the annual exhibitions to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association. As laid down by the Congress, the Exhibition at Lucknow, while it combined instruction with entertainment of the general public, especially of the villagers, was arranged with the sole aim of illustrating and popularizing the activities of the two Associations and generally of demonstrating the potentialities of village life. That is the test by which the success or otherwise of the Exhibition can be judged and even these who choose to enforce this test most vigorously must admit that the organizers have succeeded almost beyond expectations.

Secret of Success.

The secret of their success lies in careful methodical planning much in advance of the opening of the Exhibition. But planning alone is not enough, unless strenuous efforts are made to ensure the plans being adhered to; and it is most creditable to the tried and trusted organizers and workers of the two associations—it would be invidious to mention names where so many helped—that they spared no pains to make the Exhibition as thoroughly representative as one could expect of the rural industries, and handicrafts of India. Art, too, was not neglected; in fact it was in evidence everywhere. On both sides of the entrance there were attractive panels designed and executed by noted artists illustrative of the work and life of the villages that constitute India. Above the gate were mounted ploughs and harrows and near the doors there were placed two huge wheels symbolical of industry, whether ancient or modern. And then there was a fine arts court reviewing the progress of Indian art from the Buddhistic period down to the evolution of the modern schools of art in Bombay and Bengal. A set of paintings by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore were a striking feature of this Court, but one missed there good samples of the products of the Bombay school.

Agricultural Industry.

The section devoted to agriculture occupied quite a considerable space, if one includes in it cattle-breeding, dairying, and the remunerative uses of hides and bones of dead animals. There were samples of water-lifting devices, some agricultural implements, samples of seeds and crops, hints on vegetable and fruit cultivation directions about the diseases of cattle, crop diseases and pests, all set off against a multitude of well-composed charts and diagrams that proved of particular interest to students of rural economics. There were demonstrations of the proper methods of disposing of cattle dung and night soil, so that much of what goes waste to-day and in addition spoils the rural atmosphere can be turned, at little expense to add to the income of the agriculturist. Not less interesting was the demonstration conducted with the aid of the Calcutta Tanning Institute of the cheaper processes by which raw hides can be turned into the finest leather in the villages themselves. The valuable use to which bones, horns, and other parts could be put was also demonstrated and there were in the stalls some exquisite specimens of work on bones and horns carried out by artisans from Orissa. In the agricultural section were also included the latest improvements effected in the pounding of rice and grinding of grains by hand, the preparation of 'gur' from sugarcane and palm-juice, the extraction of oil by the 'ghani.'

Textile Industry.

As was natural, the textile industry which in one from or another is the universal cottage industry of India occupied a place of prominence. The evolution of the spinning wheel with its latest developments, the different processes of weaving, the value of self-sufficiency in clothing, the astonishing degree of proficiency achieved by the workers in wool from Kashmir, silk weaving and thread

(Continued On Page 10)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Why Britain Welcomes Hitler's Note

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, April 4.
(By Air Mail.)

After a campaign of unprecedented vigour, the wireless, the cinema, the press, business and the churches being pressed into the service of a Nazi triumph, the Reichstag election on Sunday last has provided sufficient demonstration, if the world needed one, that most of Germany is behind Herr Hitler in wanting "equality" and the "recognition of equality" by the other States of Europe. The election of Sunday last is also a demonstration of the manner in which a dictatorship can gather up the life of a people into a single instrument of policy.

Germany's Reply

The result which was a foregone conclusion — incidentally, blank ballot papers were counted as votes for Herr Hitler and his loyal supporters—has given the German Dictator added prestige among European statesmen. But realising the economic situation at home, the attitude of Dr. Schacht, the head of the Bank, Hitler has not, as was expected, become more defiant. His reply to the Locarno Powers' proposals was received in London on Wednesday. It is more conciliatory and substantial than had been expected. The German dictator has offered for the next four months—till the signing of new pacts—not to increase his Rhine forces in return for reciprocal assurances from France and Belgium and to accept a neutral commission of control. Nothing, of course, is said about the suggestion that Germany should promise not to fortify the Rhineland. He has also offered a twenty-five years' non-aggression pact with France, with Britain and Italy as guarantors.

On the other hand, Germany has rejected the reference of the compatibility of the Franco-Soviet Pact with Locarno to the Hague Court. At the same time interesting suggestions are made for "moral" disarmament between France and Germany and for a pact limiting the inhumainty of air warfare.

British Reactions

The German reply has suited Great Britain. Mr. Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons yesterday leaves no doubt that the National Government intends to go as far as possible to meet Hitler's demands and to assist his plans for holding Western Europe in check. This is clear from the fact that although the British Foreign Secretary dwelt on everything during yesterday's debate, he did not say a word about security in Eastern Europe. Naturally silence on this all important and vital question is tantamount to a declaration that Hitler can have a free hand in the East. Mr. Eden has not been able to obtain any information from Herr Von Ribbentrop. Hitler is willing to enter into a pact of mutual assistance with France and Britain in the West. Why is he not prepared to accept the suggestion of a similar pact with the Soviet Union in the East? This is the crux of the whole peace question in Europe to-day.

At the same time when people say that this Note of Hitler, as it stands, can at once inaugurate a reconciliation, obviating the resort to a one-way Alliance in the West, they overlook the fact that Great Britain and France have asked for an undertaking that Hitler will suspend fortification for four months, a difficult concession for Hitler, since he regards it as involving the acceptance of inequality.

France Dissatisfied

Consequently, the French attitude towards Hitler's Note is not so satisfactory as that of Great Britain, which thinks that the plan suggested by the German dictator makes it possible to go on trying to achieve a general settlement of the differences between Germany and the Western Powers. And although the British Government would prefer discussions on the German proposals through the normal diplomatic channels to another conference of Locarno Powers, France has insisted on a summoning of the conference of the Locarno Powers excluding, of course Germany, to meet in Paris or Brussels on Wednesday. This is significant. She does not desire to meet in London any more after the bitter experience that M. Flandin had while in London a week ago. And France wants to meet in Paris in spite of the British argument to avoid "exaggerated publicity and strain on the delegates and the dangers of rush diplomacy."

France's contention is that the German proposals are unhelpful and they fail to answer the three or four fundamental questions which M. Flandin put to Germany on the eve of the German election, and although the press has made all the pertinent criticisms that were to be made, there is none the less a certain lack of unanimity in reply to the question of what is to be done next. In the absence of a threat of force, it is considered inconceivable that Germany will make anything like adequate amends for her violation of Locarno. The question, therefore, arises whether France should reject outright the Pax Germanica plan and attempt to restore a system of collective security or simply of alliances without entering into any conversations with Germany, or whether the time will not soon be ripe for talking to Germany and making the best of a bad job.

Hitler's Motives

I am told that the motives that prompted Germany's conciliatory tone in her reply to the Locarno Powers are manifold, though two of them predominate. According to well informed sources, Germany hopes to raise a loan in London by the end of this year, for without it she cannot continue to finance her rearmament much longer. She also hopes to counteract the tendency on the part of Great Britain, France and Belgium to draw closer together. With regard to the loan in England there is special significance in Germany's offer to rejoin the League of Nations. Both Hitler and Wilhelmstrasse have been made acutely aware that the League means a great deal to British public opinion. Dr. Schacht, who regards Germany's financial crisis and her financial isolation with growing concern, has for some time been strongly of the opinion that Germany ought to declare in favour of the League. At the same time some of the Nazi financial experts are amongst the "extremists" and they demanded a devaluation of the mark. By this means the Nazis

(Continued on Page 9).

Frankly Speaking

RUSSIAN PREPAREDNESS

While deeply immersed in the magnificent task of social and economic reconstruction the Russians are not unaware of the war menace that threatens them both in Europe and Asia. In fact they are very much alive to it, thanks to the openly hostile attitude of those in power in Japan and Germany. They are well prepared and they are pushing their preparedness further towards complete perfection. This is illustrated by the recent statement of the General Secretary of the Young Communist League, according to whom Amateur Air Clubs trained 3,500 reserve pilots last year and would train a further 8,000 in 1936. Those who have followed Russia's marvellous achievements during the last fifteen years know that, in a crisis, she will achieve miracles in the field of war preparations. The pity is that obsessed with hate and lust, the rulers of Germany and Japan do not completely realise this, and are heading towards a catastrophe.

VILLAGE ARTISTS

The Village Industries Exhibition of Lucknow appears to have been a remarkable success, to judge from the praise lavished upon it by Mahatma Gandhi. There were miracles of Art, he said, capable of "extorting worshipful admiration" from anyone or throwing appreciative men into ecstasy. Would that many more in India could share Gandhiji's affection for our village products. These need wide patronage because of their economic and artistic possibilites. To do full justice to them the all-India Village Industries' Association needs to be far more extensive and financially sound than it is to-day. It is the duty of the people to support it in all possible ways without waiting for Gandhiji or his assistants to appeal to them personally. There is no exaggeration in his remark that those who do not patronise the goods of their country, have no right to call themselves Congressmen or talk of freedom.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

The main task before the all-India Political Prisoners' Conference, held at Lucknow during the Congress week, was to give an organized character to the present haphazard method of providing necessary relief to political prisoners. The treatment given to such prisoners by Government is hardly satisfactory but it attracts public notice only when a prisoner goes on a hunger strike or otherwise revolts against the treatment meted out to him. The present Conference has appointed a representative and influential Committee, including leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad, to organize relief in a systematic manner. We wish the Committee every success but would suggest that it may well consider the claims of non-political prisoners also.

MADRAS CHRISTIANS' CONFERENCE

The deliberations of Conferences which are convened solely on a communal basis do not always make pleasant reading, but the conference of the representatives of South Indian Christians, which was recently held at Madras, shows a welcome change in this respect. For those who had gathered in Madras were conscious of being as much Indians as Christians, and hence their deliberations were marked by a wider, national outlook. This was strikingly noticeable in the demand they put forth for joint electorates, in spite of the fact that Christians form a very small minority in most of the provinces. They have also shown a sense of realities in their decision "to choose affiliations with movements and associations whose policies will be directed towards the promotion of national solidarity, by the subordination of purely communal considerations to wider national interests." We commend the proceedings of the Madras Conference to the organisers of other communal gatherings, and congratulate the Indian Christians on falling in line with the other national elements in the country.

PROTECTION FOR SALT

It would be, to say the least, an economic paradox if India with her large deposits of salt should indefinitely continue to import it from abroad. It is, therefore, a timely protest that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Salt Association, has made against the Finance Member's proposals to discontinue the protectionist tariff against salt in force at present. Being one of the most elementary needs of human consumption it is necessary that India should be self-sufficient regarding her salt requirements. Moreover the livelihood of thousands of poor Indians depends on salt manufacture and to ensure their employment it is necessary, as Sir Purshottamdas suggests, to continue the present tariff for at least five more years.

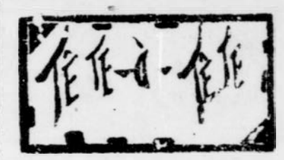
Assembly President's Ruling

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to correct a discrepancy that has crept in your report of my speech at the Journalists' meeting held on Wednesday to protest against the Assembly President's ruling. In the second line, the words "these extra privileges" should be substituted by "extraordinary powers under the Press Act." I said at the meeting that the Assembly President's ruling on privilege, though it was based on the interpretation of law as it stood, did, in effect, amount to enhancement of privilege of officials and curtailment of privilege of non-official M.L.A.'s in view of the extraordinary powers enjoyed by the Government. For under the Press Act, as in the case of "Abbhyudaya," the Government had full powers to proceed against any newspaper for the publication of speeches of M.L.A.'s which were not palatable to them. Of course, one cannot expect the Government to use the Press Act against a paper for the publication of speech of officials. Thus the Assembly President's ruling in view of the extraordinary powers of the executive, upsets the balance of privilege against non-official M.L.A.'s

—Yours etc.,

K. A. CHIDAMBARAM.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"The overwhelming impression left upon us is that this is not an Indian speaking. In no sense whatever are these the words of an Indian. That the Pundit is an Indian by birth is of course unquestioned. That he is British product is equally certain. Fate has made him a modern Englishman of the left, a revolutionary Socialist, a theoretical communist."

—"Statesman" on Jawaharlal's address.

* * * *

Says Bori Bunder Minor:—

"The rumour that a split is imminent in the ranks of the Congress as a result of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's outspoken resolve to divert the allegiance of that body to the Communist ideal cannot surprise anybody."

But it can please many.

If only wishes were horses . . . .

* * * *

'The peasants', declared the President of a Conference of Agra Zemindars, "are the foundations of India's prosperity."

Which is true—since they have to bear the burden.

He, however, failed to give any good analogy for the Zamindars. Probably because he regards them as the rest of the building.

* * * *

"We should have", he said, "no room in our hearts for the inferior status of our beloved farmers. They are our brethren and are in no way inferior beings. Their place in Society should be as high as of anyone else."

The peasant, ryot of the Zamindar-President, we learn, were so overwhelmed to hear these affectionate platitudes that they have decided henceforward to treat the Zamindars as their brothers.

But suppose a suit for redistribution of ancestral property follows!

* * * *

The "Animal Touch"

The "Statesman's" Special Correspondent, reporting Congress proceedings from Lucknow, writes:

"A small swarm of journalists took a rather haphazard interest in the proceedings until they were enlivened momentarily by the intrusion of a rat. This in itself was remarkable, for all movements in and about the Camp, admission to its pandals, meetings etc., are so hedged round with red tape that the little animal's "gate-crashing" was quite a feat."

The admirable scoop is worthy of our confrere. Congratulations.

* * * *

The baseless rumours that Britain would advocate military sanctions against Italy are reported to have aroused astonishment and incredulity in London.

Exactly our own feelings, if the rumours had not been contradicted.

* * * *

According to opinion at the 'Quai d'Orsay, too: "It is most improbable that Mr. Eden and M. Flandin contemplate military action."

In fact, superlatively impossible.

* * * *

Our regret at Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's illness is tempered with delight that he has not been put in cold storage by Mr. Baldwin as we had feared. The ex-Socialist Prime Minister and international statesman has been helped to turn, quite appropriately, an energetic Master of Ceremonies.

* * * *

37 Rulers of States attended the Princes' farewell banquet to Lord and Lady Willingdon last night.

We hope the rest will hasten to explain satisfactorily their regrettable inability to participate.

* * * *

A speaker at an informal Conference of ladies at Lucknow declared that women were not domestic machines.

Who said elegant steam rollers?

* * * *

She was a big, strong woman, and the burglar she had tackled and captured bore unmistakable signs of punishment as he stood in the dock.

"It was very plucky of you, madam", said the magistrate, "to set upon the burglar and capture him, but need you have blacked both his eyes and knocked all his teeth out?"

The woman looked indignant. "How was I to know it was a burglar?" she asked. "I'd been waiting up for my husband for three hours, and in the dark I thought it was him."

TIME FOR DUCE TO FACE MUSIC?

Growing Opposition In Italy

Press Correspondent Makes Sensational Statement

Negus' Mysterious Movements

LONDON, April 14.

Opposition to Signor Mussolini and his Fascists is growing in Italy, according to Signor Giovanni Giglio, who was the "Daily Herald" correspondent in Rome for 17 years, and whom Il Duce expelled from Italy last week.

WAR FORCED ON THEM!

Signor Giglio declared that the Italians are becoming daily more dissatisfied and are now realizing that the Abyssinian war was forced on them by Signor Mussolini to divert their attention from increasing internal and economic difficulties.

They understand that, whether the war brings them victory or disaster, Italy at the end will be completely pauperised. Her export trade has been negligible for 20 years, but no one dares to express such views except in the privacy of their homes on account of the well-organised Fascist spy services.—Reuter.

FALL OF DESSIE UNCONFIRMED

Negus' Mysterious Movements

ROME, April 13.

No official confirmation is available of the report that the Italian troops occupied Dessie, but it is reliably learned that efforts are being made to secure, coincidently with the festival of the birth of Rome, on April 21, a big Italian victory such as occupation of Dessie or Harrar, or beginning of a drive by General Graziani towards Addis Ababa.

Marshal Badoglio, in exchanging Easter greetings with the war correspondents, is reported to have told them they will have plenty of more work soon.

In the meanwhile, the whereabouts of the Negus is a mystery. It is reported that he has had to shave his beard in order to avoid being recognised and attacked by tribesmen.

No confirmation is obtainable of the rumours that his abdication is impending, or that Italy is contemplating establishing the Duke of Harrar as a puppet Emperor.—Reuter.

GALABAT OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS

ASMARA, April 13.

An official announcement that an Italian motorised column occupied Galabat, on the Sudan border, without resistance, explains that this applies to the Ethiopian half of the town, from which the Sudanese half, in which are understood to be the British army airforce units and British Customs House, is separated only by the dry bed of a pond which divides the town into two parts.

TO PROPAGANDA FROM 'PLANES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ASMARA, April 14.

Altogether 22 Italian aeroplanes including 13 bombers flew over the Capital yesterday and dropped propaganda pamphlets including the new proclamation abolishing slavery throughout the occupied territory.

ROOSEVELT OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Undaunted By Invalidation Of N. R. A.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

Social pioneering is only at its beginning, declared President Roosevelt in a speech to the Maryland Young Democratic Club, which was broadcast to the nation and which is regarded as the opening gun of his re-election campaign.

President Roosevelt, indicating that he would pursue aims similar to those which invalidated the N R A, pointed out that while production and profits had been increasing since 1928-29, unemployment had been growing at an astounding rate.

Therefore to restore those conditions of so-called prosperity was not enough. He suggested for the restoration of prosperity together with the reduction of unemployment: firstly, greater purchasing power and more widely distributed, secondly, raising of the school-leaving age, thirdly pensioning off aged workers, fourthly shortening the working week, fifthly spreading employment evenly throughout the year, sixthly payment of adequate minimum wages.—Reuter.

REFORTIFICATION OF DARDANELLES

Turkey Solicits Support Of Greece

ATHENS, April 13.

The Turkish Minister has solicited the support of Greece in the question of re-fortification of the Dardanelles. The Greek Cabinet will discuss the matter before replying.

Greek circles observe that if the Dardanelles are re-fortified Greece must refortify the islands of Lemnos, Mitylene, Chios and Samos, the status of which is governed of the same provisions as Dardanelles.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FATAL ITALIAN AIR CRASH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 14.

It is revealed that a second aircrash occurred on Friday when an Italian airman was killed at Mirafieri airport near lake Trasimene.

SENATOR CHERON DEAD

PARIS, April 14.

The death has occurred of the veteran ex-Minister, Senator, Cheron, who was the Minister of Justice at the time of Stavisky disclosures and the assassination of King Alexander in 1934.—Reuter.

British Missionary Released

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PEIPING, April 14.

The British Missionary, Mr. Rudolf Bosshardt, who has been in the hands of Communist bandits since October, 1934, was unconditionally released by the captors.

His companion Mr. A. Hayman was released last November on account of his physical condition.

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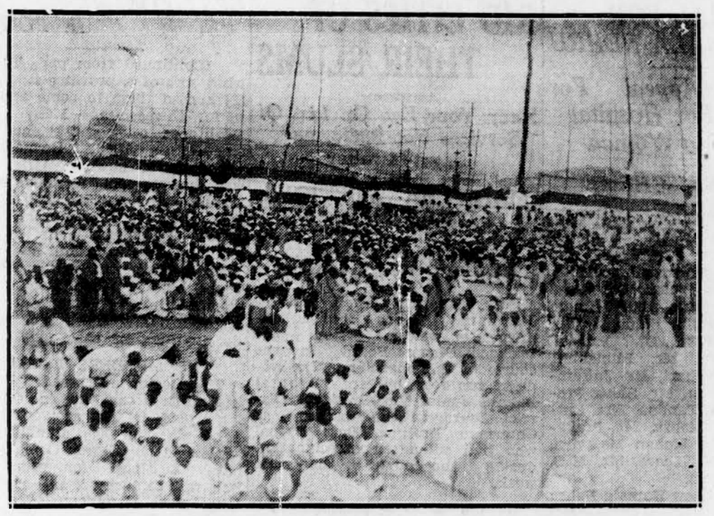

A view of the huge crowds at the Open Session of the Congress on Sunday.

Pandit Jawaharlal with Mahatma Gandhi (behind) arriving for the Open Session of the Congress.

LAVAL PATS HIS OWN BACK

Peace Must Be Concluded In Abyssinia To Organise Europe, He Says

CLERMONTFERRAND, April 14.

Breaking the long silence on the international situation in an article published at Clermontferrand in "Le Moniteur" M. Laval deals with Franco-German relations and the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. He expresses the opinion that it will be an error to refuse systematically to negotiate with Herr Hitler. He suggests that certain of the keenest critics of the Hoare-Laval plan must now regret their words

M. Laval adds, "It is impossible to continue the paradoxical situation whereby Italy's help is demanded under the Treaty of Locarno while she is subjected to sanctions. I have done all I can to prevent the Stresa flame being extinguished and the time will come to give it life. With sanctions raised and just and honourable peace concluded in Abyssinia we can with more confidence envisage Europe's future to organise peace.—Reuter

ITALY AND LOCARNO POWERS CONFERENCE

ROME, April 13.

It is stated in authoritative circles that Italy has been invited to participate in military conversations of the Locarno Powers but, has not yet decided whether or not to accept.—Reuter.

SPANISH REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

Celebrations Marred By Bomb Explosion

MADRID, April 14.

Two bombs exploded near the grandstands containing the President of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, during the celebration of the Anniversary of the Republic. Troops participating in the march past broke their formation and protectively flocked around the grandstands. Several were injured, including a policeman who was shot in the stomach in the ensuing panic, as the crowds leapt from the stands and fought their way from the spot.—Reuter.—Reuter.

'RANPURA' RUNS AGROUND

Art Circles Anxious About Safety Of Chinese Art Treasures

(SPECIAL CABLE).

GIBRALTAR, April 14.

Chinese art treasures valued at ten million sterling, but irreplaceable, were endangered by the P. and O. steamer "Ranpura" running aground in the north-west of the harbour in a very rough sea.

The treasures recently attracted enormous crowds when exhibited in London, and were being returned to China whose Government loaned them.

TUGS TO RESCUE.

Two Admiralty tugs rushed to the assistance of "Ranpura" which is straining to free herself under her own steam.

SEVERE STORM.

The tugs have hitherto been unable to move "Ranpura," but the vessel is grounded at a sandy spot. "Ranpura" dragged her anchors, after the first tender carrying passengers ashore had left the ship. Further tenders are unable to approach, thus inconveniencing passengers, many of whom have been deprived of their luggage. Owing to the severity of the storm, a special watch is being kept on all warships, lest they break their moorings.—Reuter.

WELSH GRAND NATIONAL

Sorley Boy Wins By One Length

LONDON: April 14.

At Cardiff, the Welsh Grand National (Distance: 3-1/2 miles), resulted as follows:—

SORLEY BOY 10-12 ..... 1.
FREE WHEELER 10-2 .... 2.
GOLDEN MILLER 12-7 .... 3.

STARTING PRICES:—6 to 4 on Golden Miller; 8 to 1 against Sorley Boy and 10 to 1 against Free-Wheeler.

Eleven ran. Winner won by a length, while three lengths separated the second and the third. —Reuter's Special.

ARAB STATES COME CLOSER

Britain Behind Re-grouping As Counter Move Against Italy

PARIS, April 14.

The suggestion that Britain is inspiring the organisation of an All Arab Union as a counter to Italian policy is made by St. Brice writing in "Le Journal."

He says Iranian-Iraq and Iranian-Afghanistan agreements already exist and now a new pact between Iraq and Saudi Arabia to which Yemen has already adhered almost officially and to which Egypt has given a very favourable greeting has been added to the chain.

"Who is behind the movement?" asks Saint Brice and adds: "The British are probably responsible as they think that the moment is opportune for bringing about a re-grouping of Arabs at a time when Italy is showing herself stronger than was imagined in London."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

LONDON, April 14.

The refusal of the more moderate Congress politicians to be harried over the question of acceptance of office is described as a check for Indian Socialists.

The "Manchester Guardian" says whether the Socialists will finally convert the Congress to the complete adoption of wrecking tactics remains unpredictable. The group is active, growing and has a powerful sympathiser in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose own objection to the Congress doing anything to forward the new "charter of slavery" was made perfectly clear in his Presidential address. But not only many millowners, prosperous lawyers and other "bourgeois elements" on which the Congress depended for financial support are frightened by its economic programme, but many older Moderates in the country generally are also still unconvinced and unconverted.

The new Constitution can be worked with or without the Congress, but it would be a pity, if the party returned to the wilderness of pure obstruction. To work the Constitution for what and all it is worth offers the best chance for still further progress.—Reuter.

In The Assembly

GENEVA HAS BUNGLED WITH SANCTIONS

Debate On Ban On Loans And Credits To Italy

NEW DELHI: April 14.

After the interpellations, the House started further consideration of the Bill prohibiting the making of certain loans and credits to Italy.

At the outset, Sir James Grigg announced that Government had given an assurance in a communique that the premia made to Italian insurance companies would not come under the purview of the provisions of the Bill. In order to remove the doubts, further Government proposed to move an amendment to the effect that no prosecutions under this Bill should be launched without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar did not accept both the assurances and proceeded to move his amendment excluding from the provisions of the Bill payment of premiums to the Italian insurance companies.

Sir James thereupon said: If the Hon. Member disregarded both the offers, Government would not move their amendment whereby prosecutions were to be made only after the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Sir James also added that he would oppose Mr. Ayyangar's amendment.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Despite Sir James' statement, Mr. Ayyangar moved the amendment.

Mr. Ayyangar said that premia paid in respect of the endowment policies were returned when the policy matured. Therefore, it could be construed as a loan, and his amendment wanted to make it clear in the Bill that such premia would not be loans.

Sir Cowasji asked Government, why they opposed it, when they accepted the amendment in principle?

Sir James said, if the mover of the amendment was dissatisfied with all possible assurances Government could give, his only reply was to oppose the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Ayyangar's next amendment prohibiting prosecutions except with the sanction of the local Government was rejected by 50 votes against 30.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar then moved an amendment eliminating that section of the bill which empowered the Governor-General to repeal the bill. He asked why should not the Assembly be asked to take such a decision.

Sir James Grigg in reply said that the decision would be of the League as to when sanctions were to be withdrawn.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Ayyangar moved another amendment empowering the Governor-General to suspend the operation of the act by notification in the Gazette, but subject to ratification of that decision by the Assembly.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai supported the motion, but the House rejected it.

All clauses of the bill were then passed.

Sir James Grigg moved that the bill be passed.

INDIA PAWN IN GAME.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad said that the bill they were passing was practically dead, for sanctions had practically proved useless. There ought to have been more effective measures against Italy for settling the dispute. It only showed that the League of Nations was a weak body. Therefore it should either be strengthened or killed.

Dr. Deshmukh opposed the bill on the ground that by passing this bill, Abyssinia would not be helped adequately, while a good buyer of raw produce was being lost. It only showed that India was a pawn in the game. She was dancing in the tune of England.

At this stage some of the members wanted closure of the debate, which proposal was objected to by other members.

The House divided on the closure motion which was passed by 49 votes to 35.

Sir James Grigg in reply said that there had been no consistent debate for him to reply. The last speaker sympathised with Abyssinia in the beginning and characterised measures against Italy as tragic at the end.

The House again divided on Sir James' motion and the bill was passed by 59 votes to 25.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

SALT DUTY BILL PASSED.

After two hours' discussion, the House passed Sir James Grigg's Bill extending by two years the operation of the salt (additional import duty) Act 1931, subject to a reduction of rate of duty to one and a half annas. Sir James Grigg pointed out that the bill was a fair compromise between the two conflicting views, namely, the interests of the consumer and that of the producer.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi strongly urged the immediate abolition of the duty in the interest of Bengal consumers.

Mr. Hoseinbhoy Laljee who claimed to have been associated with the salt business for the last twenty-five years supported the measure and hoped that the Finance Member would increase the period of continuance of duty at least to three years.

Mr. G. Morgan supported Sir Ghaznavi's arguments, while Mr. Navalrai and B. Das supported the protective duty and wondered if reduction of duty by one anna would at all benefit the consumer.

Mr. N. C. Chunder (Bengal) supported the bill, as he was in favour of developing indigenous industry.

Sir James Grigg was glad that there was general support for his measure. He pointed out that Government still had the power to put up the duty by another anna if the necessity arose, but this was not a definite assurance. Foreign dumping would never materialise, and in his opinion, the bill provided a sufficient safeguard against such a contingency.

Though there were a few amendments, none of them were moved and the bill was passed.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan moved for taking into consideration the bill for continuing for one year the import duty on wheat, wheat flour and broken rice. He said that the level at which wheat duty had been fixed namely Re. 1 per cwt. would neither cause fluctuation of prices nor a reduction in the general price level, nor would it permit more imports into India. The imposition of duty on broken rice had a salutary effect in checking imports of broken rice into India, and also bringing down the amount of imports of whole rice and paddy. Therefore continuation of duty on rice would mean a further continuation of those good effects. Mr. G. Morgan supported the motion.

HOUSE TO ADJOURN EARLIER.

At the request of Sir N. N. Sircar the President agreed not to take up questions to-morrow and to adjourn the House earlier, in view of the departure of Their Excellencies.

The House thereafter rose for the day.—A. P.

GANGSTERISM IN PARIS

PARIS, April 14.

Anxiety is caused by an epidemic of gangsterism sweeping the city. Six cases occurred in the past week of audacity and brutality rivalling American racketeers.

The first resulted in the murder of Louis Leplee, the so-called Night Club King, who was shot in bed in his luxury flat. The latest occurred to-day, when gunmen suddenly appeared on the basement of a bank, forced the employees to hand over a sack of money and then disappeared.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS

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VICEROY'S PARTING ADVICE TO PRINCES

Rejection Of Federation Will Be Disastrous To Princely Order

NEW DELHI: April 14.

"The Princes of India are no surviving relic of that which has no place in the world to-day: to my mind, they are one of the most vital and important influences in the body politic of India at the present time."

Thus observed His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech, at a farewell banquet, given by some Ruling Princes at Imperial Hotel to-night.

Continuing His Excellency said: "You stand now on the threshold of a great constitutional change. Each of you will soon be called upon to give your decision as to whether you will become a partner in the Federation, or whether you will stand aside. That decision rests entirely with yourselves, and no one can rob you of your choice."

His Excellency further added: "But though choice must lie with you, I hope that I can claim the right of telling you my own opinion. I think, as I have told Your Highnesses before now, that in my opinion, it would be nothing short of a disaster not only for India as a whole, but for the Princely Order in particular, if the Princes reject the offer of partnership in the new constitution. An attitude of complete isolation in these days is impossible. Even if you stand aloof from the Federation, you cannot hope to remain unaffected by the march of events in British India. Surely, it is better to take part in directing the fortunes of this great country than to deny yourselves the opportunity that will soon be accorded you."

Concluding His Excellency said: "If the Princes of India are to uphold their high position and wield influence that is their due they must put an end as far as possible to all feuds and dissensions among themselves."—United Press.

Viceroy On Formation Of Willingdon Club

"I should like to refer to the creation of the Willingdon Sports Club in Bombay, which was started almost entirely owing to the generosity of the Princes of India. Let me tell you the story in a few words. When I decided to form this club (and let me add that I think this was one of the best things that I have ever done in India, for it has created an atmosphere of goodwill between our two races in that city in a way, which nothing else could have done), I wrote Round to the Princes of India and asked them if they would help me by taking up debentures to start this club, and I further informed them that I could not guarantee that they would get back their debenture-money, nor could I promise any interest on their investment.

POPULAR CLUB IN BOMBAY.

Not a very encouraging proposition to put before the ruling princes, but they felt that the idea was a good one, and as a result of my appeal, almost entirely through their generosity, I succeeded in raising five and a half lakhs. That club, I think I can say without any possibility of contradiction, is the most popular club now in Bombay City. As I have said, it is almost entirely due to the Princes that the erection of that club became possible, I must confess that the Princes have never received any interest on their investment, but I am glad to say that the club has been so successful that the debentures are now all paid off. I have said all this, for I have always been inclined to think that we who live in British India do not always appreciate or recognise the great generosity of the Princes of India in all matters of public concern in British India.

On a friendly and social occasion such as the present, it is the general rule—and I think a good rule—that all serious business should be scrupulously avoided, but I hope I may be forgiven if I indulge in just a few words, before I leave you, about the future that lies before Your Highnesses. As your Highness are aware accusations were some time ago laid against myself and my officers of bringing pressure to bear on the Princes to accept federation against their better judgment.

I am glad that at their last meeting, the Chamber of Princes found no difficulty in acquitting us of this charge and I have certainly no present intention, even if I had the power, at the close of my career in India of committing any such offence.—A. P.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE FOR INDIAN OFFICERS

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

An Army Instruction (India) announces that it has been decided that a married Indian commissioned officer will be granted a separation allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem for the period of his attachment to a British Unit or of his post-graduate training, if during this period he is precluded from taking his family with him. This order has effect from the 24th February, 1935.

Sanction is accorded, states an Army Instruction (India) to the

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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MEMORIAL FOR KAMALA NEHRU

Leaders Appeal For Funds For Hospital For Ailing Women

3 LAKHS SCHEME

LUCKNOW, April 14.

The Kamala Nehru Memorial Appeal has been issued over the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabi, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Bhulabhai, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jairamdas, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Mr. Tandon, Mrs. Zutshi, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mr. Prakasam, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Shukla, Dr. Khare, Mr. M.S. Aney and others.

"Those who knew Kamala Nehru intimately," says the Appeal, "feel her memory deserves to be perpetuated in a fitting manner. They are fortified in the belief by the spontaneous and wonderful manifestation of grief expressed over her death throughout the length and breadth of India. This was due as much to her own intrinsic worth as to the fact of her being the wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

HER WONDERFUL SPIRIT.

"Who is unaware of her wonderful spirit of sacrifice and bravery in face of insurmountable difficulties? Her strength was derived from her great spirituality. She was as great a social reformer as a patriot. All may not know that she was deeply interested in the Congress Hospital opened in the Swaraj Bhawan in Allahabad. She was a great humanitarian. She knew no distinction between caste and caste. Harijans were as much her care as other humanbeings. Her parting message to friends, when she left India in search of cure for the disease, which was to take her away from our midst, was that the Congress Hospital should be maintained. Had she had sufficient financial support should would have made of it an institution worthy of Allahabad. We, therefore, are of the opinion that her memory cannot be better honoured than by maintaining a permaneat hospital after her name. It should be dedicated to the use of ailing women and children and should have general outdoor dispensary attached to it. The Congress Hospital which was established as an emergency measure and which had been largely only a dispensary may be merged in the proposed hospital.

GIFT OF PLOT OF LAND

The Trustees of the Swaraj Bhuvan have generously agreed to give the Memorial Committee from its vacant ground a plot of land for the proposed hospital. It is not proposed to use the Swaraj Bhuvan buildings for the purpose. The Trustees' gift will be supplemented by adjacent plots with buildings which belong to Pandit Jawaharlal and which he has decided to donate to the Memorial Committee. We are advised that for a hospital containing thirty beds with equipment nothing less than two lakhs of rupees would be required. We add to that one lakh as working expenses to last for some time. It is expected by the time the money is expended, the hospital will have proved its worth and might be expected, like other sister institutions, to find liberal support from the public.

TRUSTEES.

The following friends have consented to be Trustees:—Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jitrajmeta, Kurshed Naoroji, Managing Trustee, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Secretary and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer. We venture to appeal to the public for generous support if the proposal commends itself to them.

(Continued From Col. 2)

military medical personnel mentioned below undergoing an annual course in revolver training with effect from 1st April, 1936. The course will be held under local arrangements at each station and instructors, revolvers and ammunition will be provided by local combatant units.

All officers below the rank of Colonel; Assistant Surgeons, I.M.D. and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, I.M.D.

The Secretary of State has approved that the concession announced regarding the grant of privilege leave to officers who took part in the Mohmand operations, 1935, is extended to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the India Unattached List and other continuous Indian Service British Other Ranks who are eligible for privilege leave under the rules in the Regulations for the Army in India, and who took part in these operations.—A.P.

RID CITIES OF THEIR SLUMS

Keep Your Eye On List Of Services Not Performed, Says Jawahar

MAHATMA AUCTIONS ADDRESS TRAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 14.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru received addresses of welcome from the Lucknow District Board in the course of this morning. The address was read by Mrs. Dhanraj Baksh, Junior Vice-President District Board, in the absence of Chairman Brahma Dutt Bajpai who had submitted his resignation during the course of the last week.

The address after welcoming Pt. Jawaharlal recounted the history of the Board and mentioned the members of the Board engaged in serving the interests of the tax-payers without distinction of creed or religion.

The address also detailed the activities of the Board in connection with education, sanitation and medical aid in the district.

Pt. Jawaharlal replying said he was glad to note that the Board was doing its best in the cause, enumerated above and referred to the elections to the district Boards which he said were far from perfect. Not long ago Pt. Jawaharlal continued the functions of municipalities was limited to policing the districts but their functions were enlarged considerably since then and now embraced education, sanitation and other amenities. Local bodies and municipalities should ensure that there was no poverty, illiteracy and bad housing in their juridiction. He cited the instance of the London County Council which is carrying out a scheme of slum clearing, appointed a Committee to investigate the conditions and discovered that it was almost impossible to do much in the matter owing to the vested interests in property and profiteering by the landlords.

Municipal bodies in India were tied hand and feet with hindrances and did not enjoy proper powers and if they failed to achieve perfection, it was partly due to such hindrances and obstructions. The achievements should be judged not by palaces put up but by improved condition of hovels in cities. They should set before themselves the list of services not performed and waste no time discussing minor issues while major issues were neglected.

Mahatma Gandhi received a limited number of members in room where he was seated with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, Bhulabhai Desai and others. The address was not read out to him and he did not reply but instead auctioned the silver tray presented along with the address. A person in the audience bid for Rs. 50 but encouraged by Gandhiji went on overbidding himself in the absence of any other bidders till Gandhiji asked him to pay Rs. 500 and take away the tray.

Girls' High School Prize Distribution

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Hyderabad (Sind)

(By Mail.)

The Samurat Bai Girls School, called after the wife of the late Mr. Bulchand Karamchand, one of the leading educationists in Sind, is one of the Primary Branches of Tolaram's Girls High School, East Katcha, Hyderabad (Sind). Both these institutions are run by Bhaibund Vidya Mandal, with Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas as President and Bhai Bulchand Tolaram as Honorary Secretary. The prize distribution function of Samurat Bai Girls' High School came off lately, under the presidentship of Bhai Gopaldas Gurdasmal of Messrs. Tikamdas Bros., in the compound of the Tolaram's High School. It was attended by the elite of the town. The programme was very interesting and it consisted of songs, dances, recitations and dialogues. Mukhi Gobindram in his report showed what progress the institution had made in the course of three years, and what its needs were. He showed that there was deficit and requested those present to help these deserving institutions. He expected that the Municipality and the Government would give them better grants.

The function came to the end by presentation of prizes.

A LECTURE THEATRE

Bhai Partab Daildas has donated Rs. 50,000 to the management of the Hyderabad Dayaram Gidumal National College for a Lecture Theatre to be called after his late brother Bhai Navani Dialdas.

Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas, the Mukhi of all the Panchayats in Sind was entertained the other day at an 'At Home' given by the Shroffs of Hyderabad (Sind).

The management of "Majestic Cinema" has given a benefit night to the Hyderabad Nursing Home Association through the Collector of Hyderabad (Sind).

NEXT CONGRESS IN POONA

(Continued from page 1.)

what sort of a province it was. He invited them to come and see it for themselves. Many were frightened of the province, specially of the Afridis. He narrated the story of how an Afridi who was showing some members of a Commission round the hilly places, was asked to how far he could shoot. He pointed at a man standing on far off hill and said: "I can shoot that man. Shall I shoot him?" (Laughter). The members of the Commission got frightened and asked him not to do anything of that sort.

NO MURDERS THERE.

The Doctor continued: "Believe me when I say that no murder takes place in that area. Murders take place in the administrated areas and not there. Come and have a look for yourselves. You will be lucky if no shooting takes place (laughter). You will yet be lucky if shooting does take place, because there is nothing worth returning back to. I am not extending an invitation for any feast (laughter). I can assure you that we will give you all the love and care that we can and look after your comforts. We do not have comforts like electricity and other comforts which modern civilisation would offer you. But we will treat you as our own."

SARDAR PLEADS FOR GUJARAT.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel extending an invitation on behalf of Gujerat and said that it was possible that Maharashtra might not have had an opportunity of holding the Congress for forty years. But the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee had authorised him to invite the Congress so that it might be held in one of Gujerat's villages. According to the new Congress Constitution it was contemplated that Congress sessions should hereafter be held in villages. He hoped that the Subjects Committee would give Gujerat an opportunity to show what Gujerat villages could do for the Congress. He was convinced that hospitality was more among villagers than among the people of cities. The people of Gujerat villages had cheerfully undergone sufferings at the call of the Congress and yet they loved and honoured the Congress still.

TAMIL HOSPITALITY.

Mr. Satyamurthi invited the Congress to his province and said that since the Khan Sahib had invited the Congress to the Northern most part of the country, it was but proper for him to invite the Congress to the Southern most part of India. He promised good hospitality which the generous Tamil heart was capable of. It was a known fact that in his province the Congress work had been carried on with great vigour and Rajen Babu would bear with the speaker when he stated that the Congress Flag flew aloft in Tamil Nadu. They had not yet decided as to where to hold the Congress, whether at Madras, Coimbatore or Madura But wherever it might be held, arrangements worthy of the great organisation would be made.

MAHARASTRA HAS IT.

Pandit Jawaharlal then took votes on all the four invitations. The first counting resulted in Maharashtra 21, Frontier 14, Gujerat 6, and Tamil Nadu 5. The last two were eliminated.

When voting was about to be taken again Mr. Shanker Rao appealed to Dr. Khan Saheb to withdraw his invitation. Then the question of cold in the Province during December cropped up and Dr. Khan Saheb admitted that cold there in December was intensive, but promised to supply the covering of Pathans to all those who came there. He, however, withdrew his invitation on condition that the Congress accepted the invitation of the Frontier for next year. The invitation of Maharashtra was accepted and the fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress would be held in December this year at Poona.

PATTABHI THANKED.

The Subjects Committee then converted itself into the A. I. C. C. and considered the General Secretary's annual reports. Several suggestions were made which would be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings. Rajendra Babu then offered thanks of the Congress to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for writing the Congress History for which he spent both time and money. Pandit Jawaharlal then announced that the meeting of the A. I. C. C. which would be the first meeting of the new year, would be held tomorrow in the Subject Committee Pandal. He said that he wanted to consult and take advice of the A. I. C. C. members on several matters which had to be done during the year. He also made feeling references to the attitude of the members towards him and his own weaknesses. I understand that Sardar Sardul Singh and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh from Bengal would in all probability be chosen as members of the new Congress Cabinet.

JAWAHAR TO HAVE COALITION CABINET?

Prospects Of More Than One Leftist Member Being Selected

(From Our Special Correspondent)

(Congress Camp)

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Speculation is rife in Congress circles as to what would be the personnel of next Working Committee. Up to the time of the Lahore session the practice was for the A.I.C.C. to elect the members of the Working Committee but since then the practice followed is for the President to choose his Cabinet. It was Pt. Jawaharlal at Lahore who struck a new line and refused to accept any other names in the Working Committee than those whom he selected as he said that he wanted men with whom he could work.

CHOICE OF THE LEFT WINGERS

The position of Pt. Jawaharlal at present is peculiar. He certainly would like to have men of his own way of thinking in the Working Committee to assist him in his work during the coming year. But there are practically none on that way of thinking who have had previous experience as members of the Working Committee. Another consideration is his anxiety not to give the go-by to the older leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad. It can be taken for granted that there would be at least three members on the Working Committee who belong to the Left wing. They would be Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Acharya Narendera Dev and Dr. Pattabhi. Pt. Jawaharlal would have very much liked to have had Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan also but he is not a member of the A. I. C. C. as he did not stand for election as a protest against the Manual labour Clause.

COALITION CABINET

Of the old members it is expected that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Parshotamdas Tandon Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Syed Mahomud and Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad would be retained. There is speculation as to whether Mr. Achut Patwardhan would be selected or not. He is considered too young for being raised to position of a Cabinet member. Whatever might be the nature of the Cabinet it is not going to consist of members from purely one side or the other. It would not be a surprise if Mr. Kidwai is made the Working General Secretary instead of Mr. Kriplani though the latter's chances of retaining his position are also bright.

ANXIETY OF ELDERS

The elders are anxious to see that only such members as would be of help intsead of hindrance to Pt. Jawaharlal in his work should get into the Cabinet. But there is also anxiety in some circles that it should not contain members belonging purely to the Left-wing. The personnel of Cabinet which is going to be a Coalition Cabinet is expected to be announced to-morrow morning at the meeting of the A. I. C. C.

The first meeting of new Working Committee is expected to be held within three or four days and Jawaharlal will begin work in right earnest immediately.

UNITED PRESS FORECAST

(Congress Camp)

LUCKNOW, April 14

The "United Press" reliably learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has drawn up the following tentative list of members to be included in the Congress Working Committee for the next twelve months:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Kriplani, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram Acharya Narendra Dev (Socialist), Mr. Achhhut Patwardhan or Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (Socialist), Dr. Satyapal Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (in jail) and Mr. Subhas Bose (in detention).

It is understood that in place of these two leaders whose services would not be available Pandit Nehru would select two others, most probably, Dr. Khan Sahib and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh.—United Press Special.

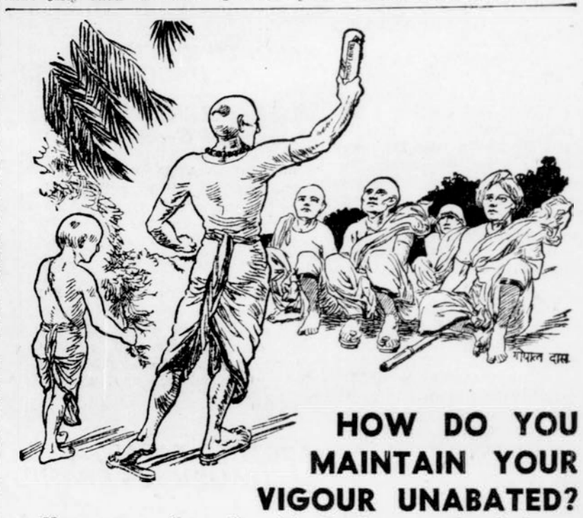
SANATANISTS TAKE TO SQUATTING

(Congress Camp)

LUCKNOW, April 14

Just as the proceedings of today's Congress session started a group of Sanatanists staged another demonstration to-day and tried to enter the Congress pandal.

On being prevented in their attempt by members of the public and volunteers they squatted on the ground in front of the ladies' gate cordoned by volunteers and public. Attempts are being made to persuade them to leave the place.—United Press Special.



HOW DO YOU MAINTAIN YOUR VIGOUR UNABATED?

You appear to be unaffected by the climate; neither the heat nor the rain nor the cold make the slightest difference to your ability to do things. You are able to keep up the same speed morning, noon or night. You have been doing this for a long time, yet your vigour has not slackened. If anything, you are even more energetic. How do you manage it?

My friends, the answer is simple. Some seasons stimulate you, others cause your strength to relax. So if you want to maintain an even standard of vigour throughout the year, you must store up energy for the slack periods and replace loss in favourable times. The way I do this is by taking a regular course of **Phosferine**, because **Phosferine** stores up energy and replaces loss. I give it to all my family, young and old. Start taking a course of **Phosferine** to-day and watch your stamina increase.

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"Flame Of Swaraj Unextinguishable Till Freedom Is Won"

Continued From Page 16)

position of vantage be exploited by reactionaries.

SELF-CONSTITUTED GUARDIANS.

Sjt. Kripalani, supporting the official resolution, described the Socialists as self-constituted guardians of revolutionary mentality, and asked whether Sardar Vallabhbhai, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Gandhiji were unofficial allies of the bureaucracy. President Jawaharlal, intervening, remarked: 'Nobody had said so.'

Sjt. Kripalani replied: "I am referring to the arguments used in the past.

President: We are dealing with the present and the future and not the past. Such personal references are highly undesirable.

Sjt. Kripalani contended that the Socialist Party had made certain statements and he wished to refer to them.

The President ruled him out of order on this point.

Proceeding, Sjt. Kripalani contended it was possible to maintain a revolutionary spirit in the legislature even with the acceptance of office.

Mr. Bhattacharya (Bengal) supported Sjt. Chakravarty's amendment.

BE PREPARED FOR FIGHT.

Dr. Khan Saheb, supporting said they should abide by the decision of their Cabinet. Revolutionary speeches without any revolutionary action would not cut much ice. They should be prepared for the coming fight, and trust their leaders.

Swami Sahajanand (Behar) supporting Sjt. Sampurnanand's amendment, said there was no logic in the arguments of those who spoke in favour of the resolution.

Sjt. Satyamurti supporting asked them to avoid mutual recriminations. He felt the country was with those who did not favour the acceptance of office which was a wrong expression, but the capture of power. There had been a lot of talk on revolutionary mentality, but the only revolution during the last 15 years was that led by Mahatma Gandhi and conducted magnificently by those who were members of the Working Committee (Cheers.)

He asked if the delegates to the Congress included 50 Ministers whether it would not add to their strength and importance (Applause.)

A Voice: What about Tambe and Raghavendra Rao).

Sjt. Satyamurti: "I do not know them. If you can't have 50 honourable Congressmen as Ministers, then you had better shut up the shop. The difference between Congress and Ministers would be that the former would be like camels with nose pins in the hands of Congress. A wrong step today would make them lose ten years.

Closure was moved, but Pt. Jawaharlal said he had on his list Pt. Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai. (A voice: "We want to hear them").

Sjt Gopikasen supported Sardar Sardul Singh's amendment.

MALAVIYAJI'S MORTIFICATION

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was cheered when he came to the Rostrum. He said he had been pained to hear the debate in the Subject Committee and the open session. He wished to say what he felt on the occasion, particularly on the Bengal Amendment regarding the Communal Award. He said for 50 years the Congress had laid down demands for compulsory education, agricultural education, and banking developments. Today, they heard nothing of these, but only the hoisting of flags. Would not the flag go by itself if they developed sufficient strength. He knew the Working Committee decision was arrived at after long deliberations. But he opined that having rejected the Constitution they could not accept office. He found the country's condition was as wretched as 50 years ago and he was so greatly grieved that he wished to die rather than bear witness to it. India wanted the same freedom of her own affairs as England had.

TERRIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT.

Continuing Malaviyaji said the condition of unemployment in India was worse than that in any part of the world. They should tell England that Reforms Act was not acceptable. Never had since the advent of the British people, the prestige and position of India been lowered more than by passing this Act. While law had been made in a manner that Indians might have no freedom to improve the lot of their own people the position was worse than the existing reforms. He did not suggest that the legislatures be boycotted, but that efforts be made to get it amended. He did not rule out the resolution from the weapons to be used to win freedom, but it was criminal to adopt revolutionary methods till the country was prepared for it. The need was to produce a united front which would make the Government amend the act of the moment. There must be unity, intercommunities and also among political parties. The Communal Award intensified communal bitterness. Who said it was a dead issue. It was a daily spreading position. Government had given the Communal Award and not self-government. Jinnah and Sir Wazir Hasan had asked for unity, but they must be prepared to remove the chief obstacle in the way of that unity. The speaker believed that so long as the Communal Award existed there would never be self-government. He wished the delegates would amend the Bengal amendment to the resolution relating to the Communal Award.

The speaker had never approached Government for a change in the Award. He always tried for a mutual settlement. The next should come the unity of political parties, then would the Viceroy send for Gandhiji and Jawaharlal, and ask for settlement. (Cheers).

SARDAR SPEAKS OUT.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel supporting, regretted on the question of the Communal Award. He had opposed Malaviyaji. The Bengal delegate had put forward an amendment on the subject. He believed that the amendment would not help the cause of Bengal, but would worsen the communal situation. If they wished to oppose the Award they must be prepared to fight with Government and Muslims combined and be ready to destroy the atmosphere created during the year. The only solution was either replacement of the Government which gave the Award or have an agreed settlement. He was surprised that the Socialists who talked of revolution and accused the Working Committee on its decision had themselves declared neutrality on the matter. Would that attitude help the cause, or was it a vote-catching device. As regards the main resolution he assured that the members of the Working Committee and he were not personally interested in Council-entry or acceptance of the office. These men had ruined their careers with some fire of revolution in them. Were such men deceiving them? He and Rajendra Prasad were villagers who did not know how to talk in terms of destruction. When they found their bones weak they would retire into jungles, but they hoped yet to participate in revolution (cheers). The council-entry decision was taken by Gandhiji in view of the changed atmosphere of the country. He then felt the same pain as Jawaharlal felt to-day, but to-day he advised in the best interests of the country. He and the President had worked together and would still bear common suffering. Jawaharlal had come out of jail only recently, but Rajendra Prasad had travelled. 18 months in the country, and kenw its condition.

"TOO MUCH FETISH MADE"

Too much fetish had been made of the office issue. All he felt was that if office was to be accepted to strengthen the country that might have to be considered.

Continuing Sjt. Patel said the Constitution by the English people was keeping in view all possible steps the Congress might take. Could they decide to fight such a Constitution without fullest thought? Could cheers for words bring about revolution? When Gandhiji sanctioned individual civil disobedience, Malaviyaji promised 30,000 volunteers, but even three did not turn up (laughter). The task was to revitalise the country, and if they quarrelled they would lose seats, and the question of office would not stop. He appealed to them to stop quarrels. He thought there was plenty of time to decide the office question. The Congress must grow stronger, and they must not give up fight for the fear of black sheep. If all favoured non-acceptance he would decide to-day against acceptance, but that was not the case.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, replying to the debate, said 20 speeches, including his own had been delivered. The Congress had criticised the Communal Award in stronger terms than anyone else. The Congress did not accept the Award, but it had been forced on them.

Proceeding, Rajendra Prasad said nothing had happened since the last Congress session to change the verdict on the Award. Efforts were made for a mutual settlement, but it had failed. Another attempt would be made, but how and in what form was not clear. He did not wish fresh obstacles to be created in the way of settlement by reversal of Bombay attitude. Regarding other amendments, he said if the burden of decisions as to whether office should be accepted or not was thrown on the A.I.C.C. they should also leave that body to decide as to when the time was ripe for such a decision.

Rajendra Prasad said he did not belong to the school of thought who ruled out acceptance of office under any circumstances: "I believe such occasions can arise when through acceptance of Ministerial responsibility we may advance the cause of Swaraj" None should believe that the Congressmen would work the Act as Government wished them to work it. Masses of people had confidence in the Congress, while a premature decision, if found wrong afterwards, would affect the people's confidence in Congress. I do not believe people are down and out, or that hunger for Swaraj is less. The only deficiency is that the people are taking breathing time let us keep courage and—office or no office—let us go ahead. The flame of Swaraj will never be extinguished until freedom is achieved. (Applause). I believe that all Congressmen, both of Pro-Office and Anti-Office view, have the same urge for Freedom. Have confidence in yourself and your country, and pass the resolution of the Working Committee.

All members of the Working Committee and leaders on the dais were asked to come down to the delegates' enclosure for voting.

Sjt. Sampurnanand demanded the poll. President asked 'ayes' to go to the left, and 'Noes' to the right. Vast concourse watched the new departure in voting with keen interest. Sjts. Kripalani and Patwardhan were appointed tellers for one side, and Sjt's. Satyamurthi and Ranjit Pandit for the other. They checked the delegates' tickets, and then counted votes. The result was Sjt. Sampurnanand's amendment for wrecking was rejected by 255/487 votes.

Sjt. Sardul Singh's amendment was put to vote and declared rejected by majority of voting approximately being 250/450. Sampurnanand's amendment was similarly declared rejected but as the poll was demanded by Sampurnanand it has given with the above result.

Cries of "Rajendraprasad-Ki-Jai" rent the air, as this division represented victory over Socialists. Govindas' amendment and Chakravarty's amendment were lost without division and Rajendra Prasad's resolution was carried without division, the majority for the resolution of the Working Committee was contributed largely by delegates from Bihar, Gujerat, Andhra and Tamil Nad.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

hoped to recapture some of Germany's lost foreign trade. However, Dr. Schacht, who has all along been a resolute opponent of devaluation, prevailed in the end and he was able to convince Herr Hitler that the devaluation of the mark would be disastrous—the result, he urged, would be intensified discontent, unemployment, and the slowing down of rearmament. Hitler is now convinced that there is no financial hope for Germany unless she can raise money on the British or American market.

Split In British Cabinet ?

Meanwhile there are rumours that the British Cabinet is split over the Staff talks between Britain and France. Although officially denied it is generally felt that the combination of brains and ability in the Cabinet group opposed to these talks is too strong to be ignored or pushed aside. It is understood that Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon carry a legal weight which is strong, indeed, when combined with their varied political pull. According to present arrangements real "staff conversations" will not begin until the full negotiations start with the Nazi Government. At that point there will be an opportunity for full dress staff conversations, which will include the main western powers. The advocates of this arrangement hope that this will result in a full blown western military alliance, dominated by Germany and Britain. As a matter of fact the majority in the British Cabinet did not want to have any Staff talks, to which it has agreed owing to the pressure brought upon it by France and Belgium. The speech of Lord Zetland, the India Secretary, last night, gave a new expression of the now widely ackowledged split in leading Government circles. He severely criticised Germany's attitude and complained of German propaganda having been busily engaged in encouraging pro-German tendencies in this country with the sole object of propagating the idea that France rather than Germany has been responsible for the shock which has been given to confidence by the violation of the Treaty of Locarno. His speech was a hint to his Cabinet colleagues when he said that the immediate task of Britain must be to bring together for negotiations nations between whose point of view a gulf still yawned. He believes that to be successful in this they must have the undivided support of their own British people.

Government's Defeat

We are nearing Easter and the holiday atmosphere coupled with good fellow-feeling has dominated Britain this week. But the politicians are not quite happy as they should be. In the House of Commons, Miss Ellen Wilkinson caused the prestige of the Government to go down in the estimation of its supporters as a result of the victory over the Equal Pay motion. The Government is being severely criticised in all parties for the expedient it is to adopt on Monday next in order to reverse the defeat it sustained on the question of equal pay for men and women in the Civil Service. There is no doubt that the House will register a decision contrary to that taken on Wednesday last. The Government will issue a three-line whip telling Conservatives, Simonite Liberals and National Socialists to vote for the Government on Monday, and that no excuse other than illness will be accepted. I am told that Conservatives who are in favour of equal pay are being circularised by the leaders of that movement in their party to the effect that they will not be expected to vote against the Government on Monday. The Conservative leaders of the equal pay campaign while indignant that the Government, instead of accepting the verdict of the House, seek to overthrow it by the full force of parliamentary discipline, feel that no elected supporter of the Government could be asked to vote against the Government on a matter which the Prime Minister has made a question of confidence and on which an adverse vote would endanger the safety of the administration. At the same time members are being asked to express in the debate their resentment at the Government's plan to reverse the defeat. Some Government supporters, however, have to face a difficult problem. I am informed that 100 of them pledged themselves at the General Election to support equal pay. In effect the 100 members are being ordered by the party whips to repudiate their election pledges. Some of them abstain from voting on Monday.

Increased Taxation Prospect

The other discomforting factor for the M.P.s is the prospect of increased taxation being proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget statement on April 21. This is being seriously discussed at Westminster. Members who have studied the revenue figures of the past financial year have come to the conclusion that the Chancellor will not be able to avoid at least some addition to existing burdens. Revenue produced £753,000,000 in the financial year which ended on March 31 and is fairly certain to produce a good deal more in the next twelve months, but it is evident that the Budget total of estimated expenditure for the new financial year will be in the neighbourhood of £790,000,000, if an allowance of £20,000,000 is made for the defence programme. It is thought that the Chancellor will apportion part of the new defence expenditure to be met out of revenue and will make provision for the remainder to be financed out of borrowing which would involve a charge on revenue for interest and sinking fund. The problem of the Chancellor is not only to provide the capital expenditure which will be required to carry out the defence programme but also to finance that permanent increase in expenditure which will be necessary to maintain the larger defence forces. Some increase in taxation is therefore expected, but it is not supposed that the addition will be large.

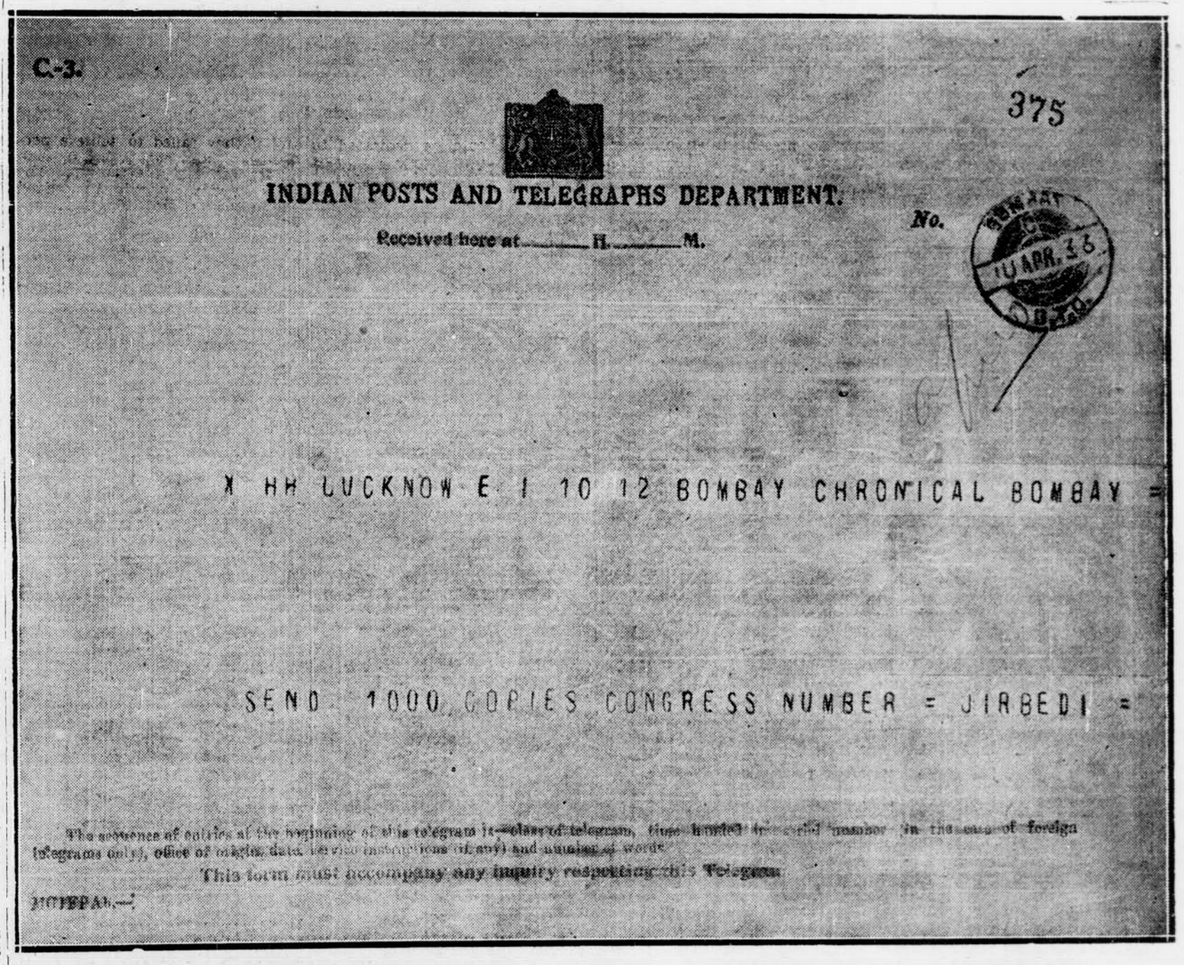
AN APOLOGY!

WE FOUND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE
TO COPE WITH THE HEAVY DEMAND

FOR OUR

Congress Number

AND CONSEQUENTLY LATE ORDERS LIKE THIS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A *REMINDER*

DO NOT FORGET TO SEND
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"Disguise" Competition.
CLOSING DATE 17-4-1936.

Congress Adopts Agrarian Programme

(Continued From Page 1)

Congress had always been popular with the people. But until 1920 it was not truly representative of the masses as the Congress leaders were intellectuals who prided themselves on their western dress and about their English speeches. To-day the majority of the speeches were in Hindustani and the Congress was coming into contact more and more with the masses. Government had started its rural programme and various other political parties also were trying to sing in the same tune. The Congress had yet a great deal of ground to cover regarding village organisation. Government was carrying on, alleged the speaker, false propaganda against the Congress in villages. Speeches of Congress leaders had been torn from their context for anti-Congress purpose. He welcomed the present urge on the part of the masses to get representation in the Congress.

The purpose of the resolution was to organise the masses.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION

Mr. Kripalani seconded.

Mr. Sampurnanand moved the same amendment as in the Subjects Committee, namely, suggesting a method for direct representation of organised peasants and workers.

Mr. Sampurnanand said that the country could win freedom not by the effort of the educated few but through the support of the peasants and labourers. They must, therefore, bring them into the Congress. Bringing in such elements into the Congress would force its hands to redress the grievances of the peasantry and labour.

Mr. Tripati said that they were shirking the issue by merely proposing "greater share" to peasants and labourers in shaping Congress policy.

LOSS OF STRENGTH

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram opposing the amendment said that Mahatma Gandhi had introduced the word Swaraj in terms of the masses. It represented all the elements in the country. If it was to consist of class organisations, then it would bring about a clash of interests and result in loss of strength. Mr. Jairamdas said that there was no proper peasants' organisation and perhaps it might be possible to find a solution on the line that in Village and Tehsil Congress bodies they might insist that the percentage of peasant members be fixed at seventy per cent or thereabout. That would ensure for the peasants a proper voice in the Congress organisation.

WHAT THEY KNEW.

Swami Sahajanand supporting the amendment said that the peasants did not understand terms like Swaraj. They understood only issues like land and living.

Mr. Tandon replying to the debate said that the Congress was not a federation of various bodies elected by direct representation and a majority of its members were peasants. They would destroy its national character if they made it a class organisation.

AGRARIAN PROGRAMME.

The amendment was lost by a large majority and the official resolution was carried.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was cheered when he came to move the resolution on the Agrarian Programme. He spoke in English.

Mr. Desai said that he had come to the Congress after several years. He stood for self-sufficiency in the realm of economic thought and action, for there was nothing that India could not produce by way of natural produce or finished produce for consumption, even if they were multiplied four or five times. The present factory labour could, even if increased to the limits, which industrial expansion could allow, would not absorb beyond three millions more. Thus relief had to be provided for those dependent on agriculture and the time had arrived when all the political power that India might get should be utilised for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the people in the villages. The average income per head per annum was between 60 to 72 rupees. And even in the present capitalistic state of society it had been recognised that Labour required more humane treatment and every one should get food, clothing, shelter and also education. Hence the agrarian problem must engage the best attention of Indian statesmen and Indian political workers. Himself born in a village, he was aware of village life in India and how burdensome was the lot of the villager. It was true that legislation for agricultural relief in indebtedness had been attempted in the Punjab, Bengal, U.P., C.P. and in Bombay. But these had not solved the question of agricultural indebtedness. The tillers of the soil still remained in the grip of money-lender as there were no credit facilities and the steps outlined in the resolution were an indication of the direction in which the problem could usefully be tackled.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

MASS ORGANISATION PROGRAMME

P. C. Cs. And Kisan Sanghs To Submit Detailed Scheme

The Subjects Committee resumed its sitting to-day with a much smaller attendance than usual and with the visitors galleries very sparely occupied. The dais too was (not) largely unoccupied. Pandit Jawaharlal said that the only business before them was to consider the resolution regarding agrarian matters which the Working Committee had sent up this morning and to decide about the Congress Session in next December. Thereafter Committee would convert itself into the A.I.C.C. to pass the annual report and account. He said the open Session of the Congress would end to-night; but he would like members to stay till to-morrow for the A.I.C.C. meeting when he would like to take counsel with them and take their guidance on certain matters.

Mr. T. Viswanathan enquired whether it was true that Mr. Subhas Bose was not permitted to represent the Congress when he was in foreign countries.

Pandit Jawaharlal, after consulting Babu Rajendra Prasad, stated that there was no request for such permission in the course of the last sixteen months and indeed there was no occasion felt necessary for the Congress to authorise any one to represent it in foreign countries. The only occasion he could recall was when he himself was permitted to represent India at the Brussels Conference of Oppressed Nationalities about which he submitted a report to the A.I.C.C.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved the official resolution relating to the Agrarian programme and made a running commentary on the several clauses thereof. He described the resolution as unique, most important and urgent considering the fact that the Congress for the first time was evoking on economic policy and trying to fit it with nationalism. Of course, the members of the Working Committee discussed the question from every viewpoint and the facts with which they were familiar in the respective province. Hence they felt necessary to obtain the opinions of provincial organisations which would be considered by the A.I.C.C.

The resolution of the Working Committee amplified the Karachi Programme in many respects. Regarding the second item under reference to the provincial organisations, Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya stated that there were two to three intermediaries in Madras and twelve to thirteen intermediaries in the U. P. Safeguards must, therefore, be introduced essentially in the interests of cultivating tenants themselves.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram seconded the resolution.

Swami Sahajanand moved an amendment that along with Provincial Congress Committees they should also consult such Peasant Organizations as the Working Committee thought fit. He complained that in Behar whereas Government Reports acknowledged Peasants Organisations, Congress reports did not and whenever the talk of peasants' indebtedness took place it was shelved. However he welcomed the fact that the Working Committee had made some beginning in the matter.

Dr. Pattabhi said that the Working Committee accepted the amendment.

Mr. Patwardan expressed disappointment that the programme was couched in general terms and shelved the specific issues. When he read the Liberal Federation manifesto and Mr. Chintamani's speech this morning, he felt the Congress was behind time. However, this resolution was some start and he supported it.

Babu Rajendra Prasad informed the House that in Behar most of the workers of the Kisan Sabhas were Congressmen and worked in common endeavour.

The resolution was passed.

NEXT CONGRESS.

The Subjects Committee accepted the invitation of Maharashtra to hold the next session of the Congress after which it converted itself into the A. I. C. C.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The report of the General Secretary suggested the name of the Abhaya Ashram, Bengal for mention along with the Mahavidyalaya, U. P. This fact was noted in the minutes.

Mr. Sampurnanand asked why the Socialist Party as an organisation was not addressed by the General Secretary for information about its activities during the last year.

Mr. Kripalani said that he addressed a letter to Mr. Jaiprakash by name. He had no authority either from the Working Committee, A. I. C. C. or the Congress to recognise the Socialist Party as such separately.

Mr. Satyamurti suggested that the Secretary's report was merely to mention the activities of the Congress and not every activity in the country or the world, unless on those activities the Congress had expressed itself.

Pandit Jawaharlal agreed with Mr. Satyamurti and felt surprise that the Party which considered itself virile should have raised such points here.

The report was adopted.

ACCOUNTS TO BE CIRCULATED.

Regarding the accounts for the previous Congress year the President said that the Auditors' report was just received and it would be circulated to members in due course. The meeting agreed to this course.

On the motion of Babu Rajendra Prasad the House, amidst cheers, recorded thanks to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who, he said, wrote an able report and unlike those who wrote books had spent money out of his own pocket.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that this concluded the business before the A. I. C. C. Still he invited the members to attend the special meeting to-morrow morning when he disired to take their advice on certain matters. Before dispersing the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal expressed thanks to the meeting for their patience and courtesy. He recognised that he had some difficiencies attention to which was drawn by Mr. Satyamurti, for which he felt sorry. The meeting then dispersed.—A. P. Special.

PECHEY PHIPSON SANATORIUM

Activities For The Year 1935

The Pechey Phipson Sanitarium of Nasik Road, whose annual report for 1935, has been issued, was founded in 1891 by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D. for providing a home on the healthy plains of the Deccan for women and children of Bombay (all races) who are in need of a change of climate and whose circumstances do not permit of their taking a bungalow or living at an hotel.

It consists of 22 furnished cottages, 9 of which are reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3 for Parsis, 5 for Hindus and 3 for other races. One cottage is used as a hostel and provides accommodation for 6 unattached women and one cottage is used for the Superintendent and his wife. No charge is made for the cottages but a fee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 according to size of the cottage is payable to cover cost of service. The cottages are fully furnished and nothing is required except cutlery, cooking utensils and bedding.

During 1935, 103 families consisting of 468 persons visited the Sanitarium. Of these 32 were European and Anglo-Indian families, 43 Indian Christian families, 21 Hindu families, 3 Parsi families and 2 Jew and Mahomedan families.

From the accounts published with the report, it will be seen that it is only through Government and other grants and public support that it is possible to carry on the work of this Institution. The advantages and benefits conferred by the Sanitarium deserve to be more widely known not only to those whom it is intended to benefit but also to the charitable public.

The office of the Sanitarium in Bombay is at 6, Apollo Street.

KHALI EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Will Teach People Growing Fruit Trees, Wool-Production And Weaving Methods

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD. (By Mail.)

On her way to the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lucknow, Miss Cenderbloom, the Swedish expert at Shantiniketan, broke journey at Anand Bhawan. She will later go to the experimental farm of Mr. R. S. Pandit at Khali near Almora where experiments on a large scale are being carried out for developing weaving and cottage industries under the supervision of Indian and European experts. Remarkable progress has been made at the experimental farm within a very short time and, if the progress continues at this speed, it will soon unfold to the country the great scope which lies in the cottage industries and will show the way in which the poverty of the millions of peasants could be relieved with a little education, initiative and investment.

Farming at Khali has already been started with superior varieties of wheat recommended by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Rohilkhand and Kumaun division and with European varieties of barley and oats imported from Bruck and Malnar of Budapest. The plough designed at the Agricultural Institute, Naini, has been introduced. It has fine adjustments for different purposes and is ideally suited for the potato crop in the hills.

Orcharding with fruit trees from the Government gardens, Chaubattia and other nurseries of good repute has been successfully done during winter and the last instalment of plants arrived and were assigned their places at the end of February. These last came from Kashmir and were specially supplied disinfected against the San Jose Scale by the Director of Agriculture, Government of Kashmir. The trees which arrived from such a long distance were received and planted by Mr. Alfred Sarensen, a Danish expert, who is now looking after the new plantation.

Merino sheep are now grazing on the lawns at Anand Bhawan. They are on their way to Khali. It is intended to try crossing the Australian Merino pure bred ram with the best breed of Tibetan ewes at Khali.

Mr. B. E. O'Conor, the veteran Barrister of Allahabad has presented his pedigreed Leghorn poultry for the use of the farm. They too are at Anand Bhawan waiting to go up to Khali.

AMERICAN EXPERIMENT TO SOLVE WATER DIFFICULTY

To solve the difficulty of water supply, the American experiment will be tried. In the States some small towns get their entire water supply by cementing an acre of land off which rain water is collected in the reservoirs. It is intended to store about 100,000 gallons of rain water off the roof of the bungalow for the use of the new plantation. From the spring on the Khali Estate it is proposed to lift water by the use of Blake's Hydraulic Ram and a hydram supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay.

Among the trees from Kashmir are Morus Alba (white mulberry) the leaves of which are used for rearing silkworms. Kumaunese, it is hoped, will be as successful in rearing silk worms as the people of Kashmir.

At the Village Industries Exhibition at Lucknow, a peasant from Khali is being trained in bee keeping. He will soon be going up with necessary appliances such as a modern bee hive, smoker, honey extractor etc. to make a start with modern methods at Khali.

The object of the experimental farm, is to teach the people of Kumaun to grow fruit trees, both for drying fruit for food and for sale, to produce superior quality of wool and to introduce better methods of weaving; to teach the peasantry bee-keeping, silk worm rearing and poultry-keeping, so that they may add to their income, to introduce—better methods of farming, and above all to help the peasantry to market the goods. Khali is ideally suited for these experiments in farming and live-stock, being at an altitude of 6,500 feet in the Himalayas. At one time it was the favourite residence of Gen. Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of the Kumaun division, who chose the place as a beauty spot in the Kumaun hills. It commands a view of permanent snow range of the Himalayas dominated by the Nanda Devi peak and of the meandering silvery river in the centre of the deep valley below.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

(Continued From Page 6)

drawing—all these illustrated by numerous charts and diagrams—outshone even the crowded sale shops run by various branches and agencies of the A. I. S. I. A. And right in the midst of these shops and workshops was set the central Khaddar Court which even to lovers of khadi was a revelation of the heights in craftsmanship reached not only in the past but by the humble artists of modern India who have contributed, under Mahatma Gandhii's inspiration, to the entire rejuvenation of the industry within a space of less than fifteen years. A visit to this Court would have convinced even the most sceptical about the potentialities of this industry and converted the most fastidious to the patronage of this cloth.

Unique Exhibition.

So huge was the entire layout, so numerous the various sections to be seen, so vast the material literally thrust on one's attention that one could spend hours and hours and not complete one's round to one's satisfaction. There was for example a beautiful structure, where bees were humming, engaged in the industry, that distinguishes them from other creatures of their species as benefactors of mankind. Here too there were not only charts and diagrams to explain the structure, processes and value of the industry, but voluntary workers supplemented this material by talks derived from personal knowledge. In the vicinity of this huge bee-hive of industry were two stalls one devoted to dietetics not in the language of the faddist but of the layman and another expounding the value of the various herbs, plants, roots and grasses from which our people still derive medicinal benefit and would derive much greater benefit if only proper efforts were made to revive the use of these products on scientific lines such as those indicated in the stall. Paper manufacture and the manufacture of bangles were both demonstrated and the sale depots attached to them were always crowded. Mysore and Travancore both had stalls where the special products of these two leading Indian States were on view through the courtesy of the authorities of the States. The Punjab had a stall of its own and so had Maharashtra and Andhra. There was an Exhibits Court where selected articles of various descriptions were on view along with the products of our old handicraftsmen. And several of the products, the manufacture of which was carried on in the Exhibition itself, as also other products of cottage industries were on sale at different shops but the authorities of the Exhibition controlled strictly the prices charged and saw to it that the middleman appropriated no more than his fair share of the profits. This control of distribution in the interests of the producer and the consumer, the organization of numerous demonstrations and the emphasis laid on education and instruction, these three were features that made the Lucknow Exhibition a unique event in the economic and cultural renascence of rural India.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

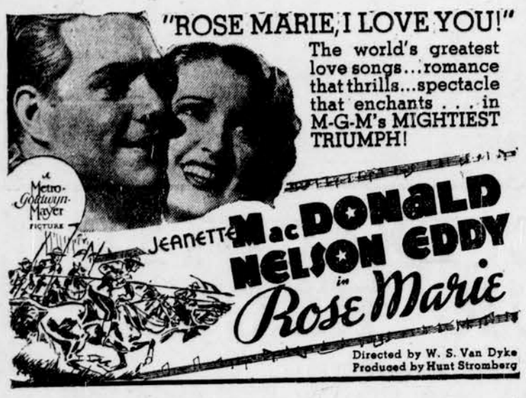
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.

THE STRANGEST "BONDAGE" THESE TWO HAVE EVER KNOWN
made him sell his life to a gang king for $5,000!
LESLIE HOWARD
BETTE DAVIS
in "The PETRIFIED FOREST"
Stars of "Of Human Bondage" Reunited For the First Time
From the Famous Stage Hit
A Warner Bros. Picture

CENTRAL CINEMA

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD OFF QUEEN'S ROAD

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.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The world's greatest love songs...romance that thrills...spectacle that enchants . . . in M-G-M's MIGHTIEST TRIUMPH!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
JEANETTE MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
in Rose Marie
Directed by W. S. Van Dyke
Produced by Hunt Stromberg

Next Friday

Lovers in a native Paradise—Separated by the Greed of White Man

Last of the Pagans

With MALA and LOTUS

PLANS OPEN. 'PHONE 27787.

HER WISE WAY

Saved her Country from a Domestic Feud—

How--?

WAIT TO LEARN IT in

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mystery shrouds the death of a girl residing in Mazagaon.

On Monday night, the father-in-law of the girl reported to the Byculla Police at about 11-50 p.m. that she slipped near a water-tap at 9-30 that night and was admitted into the J. J. Hospital. The same night she died at 2-20 a.m. A compound fracture of the left elbow joint was suspected in the case.

At the Coroner's inquest held to-day the inquest was postponed to Wednesday as the father-in-law made a statement different from what he stated to the police and as the case needs investigation by the police.

Deprived Of Rs. 12,800 Jewels On Promise Of Doubling Them ?

As a sequel to the arrest of Abdul Rahiman Siraji by the Lamington Road Police last night a sensational case of cheating, in which a villager in Sangli State was stated to have been hoodwinked to the extent of nearly Rs. 12,800 was disclosed to-day.

Abdul Rahiman Siraji was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court this morning and was ordered to be remanded till to-morrow, when he would be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a further remand.

The Lamington Road Police have flashed the information to Terdel (Sangli State) Police pending further inquiry.

Sub-Inspector Joglekar, in applying for remand, stated that Jamal Saheb and Usman Saney approached Suleman, a native of the Rapkari village (Sangli State) on or about February 2nd last and claimed that they were his distant relatives. They were later introduced to Nagappa, a resident of the village, and told him that they have the power of triplicating the money.

Asked For Jewels

On the pretence that they would triplicate the jewellery they were alleged to have induced Nagappa to bring his jewellery tied up in a piece of cloth and kept in a trunk. Both the accused chanted some "Mantrams" and were stated to have assured the complainant that his desire would be satisfied within a certain period.

When the complainant was anxiously waiting for the day when he could open the trunk and acquire the promised treasure, he was informed that both the accused were missing from the village.

His suspicions were roused and when he opened the trunk, he found all the jewellery missing.

The Lamington Road Police traced the accused as a result of a find of a postal chit in his place, which made reference to the accused. The accused was stated to be a medicine supplier from Bombay to the village people.

Inquiries are in progress.

Fourteen persons arrested in a tin-shed at Ripon Road on Saturday night while, it is alleged, they were gambling with "cowries" and cards, by the police under the Amended Gambling Act, were ordered by the Additional Magistrate to remain on the same bail allowed them by the police after their arrest.

On a charge of contravening the amended Gambling Act, Gambhirsingh Pratapsingh was arrested on Monday night at Princess Street.

It was stated that the accused was selling the opening news of the American Cotton Market. The accused was placed to-day before Additional Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be released on bail.

Three persons suspected to be involved in a daring daylight robbery on Good Friday, were remanded in custody by Mr. R. J. Mathalone, Additional Presidency Magistrate, to-day to enable the Police to complete their inquiries.

It appears that on Good Friday, a Christian resident of Sonapur, closed up his flat and went to Church at about midday. When he returned he found that some one had forced an entrance into the flat and had rifled his belongings. He discovered the loss of jewellery worth about Rs. 500 and reported the matter to the police.

Later the police noticed three Christians moving about in a state of high merriment and the worse for alcohol. They were taken in custody and when searched, it is alleged, part of the stolen property was found on them. As some portion of the jewellery is still to be recovered the police applied for an adjournment of the case and remand of the accused in custody.

The magistrate rejected an application for bail and remanded the accused in custody.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court admitted the revisional application of one Murlidhar Ramchandra Bartak against the order of the Sessions Judge of Poona who confirmed the sentence of Rs. 300 fine passed on him by the First Class Magistrate under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

In September last the petitioner's house was raided by the police. As a result of certain articles seized in the house, the present prosecution was launched against him on the charge of using his house as a common gaming house.

Mr. C. K. Cardon Noad appeared for the petitioner.

One Baboo Babaji who was arrested in connection with the kidnapping of a married minor girl on Sunday last was put before Mr. I. S. Haji at Mazagaon, and was remanded to custody till the 25th instant to enable the police to make enquiries regarding the antecedents of the accused.

The girl was missing from her house since last Saturday and was found with the accused.

One Laxman Gunnaji and six other persons who were arrested during the Easter holidays on an assault charge were produced this morning before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon.

On receiving information on the 10th instant that a person was lying unconscious in Justice Palace, Government Gate Road, Sergeant Race went to the place and found the person was one Ganpat Babaji.

On the day in question it is alleged the above accused along with three others went to the room of Ganpat and belaboured him with stones, bottles and sticks as a result of which he sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The cause is said to be that Ganpat who once belonged to the gang of the accused left them as a result of which, ill-feeling grew with the above result.

Six of the accused were remanded to custody and another was let out on bail till the 21st instant.

One Bhagibai, a woman who was working at the construction of a wall behind the pumping station at Worli died due to the collapse of the wall and was crushed to death, on the spot, on Sunday last.

The inquest was postponed to the 23rd instant.

Another man who was also crushed at the time is understood to be seriously ill in the hospital.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "death due to shock from severe scalds accidentally sustained from oil which was boiling in a frying pan at the entrance of an eating-house at Currey Road into which the father of the deceased was taking him," on the body of a boy aged six by name Dattaram Sakharam.

The boy was admitted into the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday morning and died the same evening. The evidence of the doctor and the father of the boy was recorded.

The father said his leg slipped over a stone at the entrance of the eating house with the above result. He was carrying the boy in his arms.

Parvati Bai an old woman, aged 70 years resident in a building in Khetwadi, accidentally slipped and fell. She sustained an injury to her right hip for which she was admitted into the G. T. Hospital on the 31st March last but no fracture was then detected.

The Coroner's Jury delivered a verdict of death due to senile debility and cardiac failure.

DERMATOLOGIST AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

A Bombay Government Gazette Notification dated April 8, 1936 stataes:—

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government is pleased to appoint Dr. Socrates Noronha, M.B.E., J.P., L.M. and S., B.Hy. (Bom.) D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), D.I.M. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. as Honorary Dermatologist at the St. George's Hospital, for a period of two years with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

SMALL CAUSES COURT APPOINTMENT

Mr. J. P. D'Lima Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed to act as Head Bailiff during the absence of Mr. Fonseca, who has gone on leave for two months.

"DON'T CARE" DRIVERS GET SHOCK

Constable Lies In Wait For Them At Elphinstone Circle

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Don't-care" drivers who for months past have been breaking the traffic regulations near the Elphinstone Circle, had a rude shock to-day, when a Police Constable caught them "red-handed" while they were thus violating the instructions by driving "straight ahead," instead of taking a turn round the Circle.

Nearly two years back the Police Department, in order to minimise the congestion of traffic and also to avoid as far as possible accidents by collisions, decided to regulate the vehicular traffic on roads adjoining the Elphinstone Circle.

In pursuance of this decision, they pasted Regulation Signs of "KEEP TO LEFT OF CIRCLE" at the junction of roads passing by the side of the Circle.

Up to now, however, no regular Police Constables were posted at these roads to see that the regulations are carried into effect and not violated. The result was cars, hackney carriages, bicycles, etc. were to be seen in large numbers passing from Churchgate Street direct to Apollo Street by taking a right turn with none to question them.

Similar violations of traffic regulations were found in cases of those coming from Parsi Bazaar Street, Mint Street, and Bank Street. In fact, on one occasion even a military store van was seen passing from Churchgate Street to Apollo Street taking the easiest and nearest turn. Probably, the military think they are immune from such regulations!

This afternoon a Police Constable (No. 3119), who had stationed himself under the bunyan tree at the Circle, was seen catching drivers of several cars, victorias and bicycles, who were, as usual and without knowing of this "new danger," violating the traffic regulations.

NOTES FROM ANKOLA

Congress Success In Local Board Elections

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ANKOLA, April 12.

Last week there was a great excitement amongst the crowd that gathered in the Taluka Katcheri compound when the result of the District Local Board election was about to be declared. For the first time in the history of the Board election and the Congress Committee a real interest and enthusiasm on the part of the public in election matters could be seen in Ankola. This is largely due to the fact that the local Congress Committee for some time past previous to the nomination of the papers in regard to the candidates had been active in the electioneering campaign. The Committee on the instruction from the Headquarters set up a sub-committee to organise amongst the voters and acquaint them with the Congress aims as to the Local Board elections and invited applications from the candidates who could stand on behalf of the Congress Committee. Then the candidates approved by the sub-committee could alone send in their nomination papers.

Thus the Committee was successful to a great extent in that there was no opposition to the Congress candidates in the Taluka Board and therefore all of them got elected unopposed.

Now with regard to the District Board, to the two Congress candidates for the two seats, there was only one candidate who opposed them. Mr. Venkatramna Bhatta who opposed them is a sitting member of the Local Board for some years past and he won the day. He secured the highest number of votes at the polls and defeated one of the Congress candidates. Mr. M. N. Prabhu who has been returned on the Congress ticket is a rich landlord of the place and always takes a genuine and active interest in local affairs. Being an extremely enlightened gentleman he is very popular amongst all classes of people here.

It may be said in passing that Ankola in the past has not seen much of the advantages of a municipality in the neighbouring Talukas and refused to have a municipality and all the attendant benefits, and looking to the trend of events that are taking shape, it is not likely to take up the responsibility of conducting a municipal administration in near future.

HOUSE-MAIDS TO FARMERS

Hon. Cooper Lays Foundation Of Agricultural School Building

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJAPUR, (By Mail).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance and Revenue Member, Government of Bombay, arrived at the Rajapur High School accompanied by the Collector of Ratnagiri on the morning of Saturday last when a Guard of Honour was provided by the High School Scouts and a very enthusiastic reception was given to him by the leading officials and citizens of the town. On being garlanded by Mr Pitre, Chairman of the Shikshana-Prasarak Mandal, Mr. Sakhalkar, President, Taluka Local Board, and Mr. Malpekar, a leading merchant of the town, the Hon. Khan Bahadur was shown round the school by Mr. Kulkarni, Principal, and he seemed to be particularly pleased with the Manual Training section attached to the High School, where provision was made for the teaching of Carpentry and Agriculture.

On his way back to the Dak Bungalow, Khan Bahadur Cooper was taken to the Bridgeworks which are at present going on on the Rajapur river. After lunch at which all District Officers were present, K. B. D. B. Cooper granted interviews to some local officers and leading citizens.

AT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Exactly at 3-30 p.m. the local band announced the arrival of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur at the gate of the new Farm of the Rajapur Agricultural School at Kodavali, where he was received by Mr. Harolikar, Head Master of the Agricultural School.

After prayer and welcome songs, the Secretary of the Mandal, Mr. Sardeshpande, read out messages of sympathy and best wishes, prominent among which were those from the Hon'ble Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government, Dr. Paranjpe, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Agriculture, Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. Ghate, Educational Inspector, and others.

Mr. Pitre, Chairman of the Mandal, then read out the Address, which was afterwards presented to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur in a beautifully carved silver casket. The Address related the steady progress of the Society and a concise account of the educational efforts that were being done in this small and out-of-the-way town in various directions. Special emphasis was laid on the Agricultural School and the useful part it has been playing in the matter of rural uplift and agricultural improvement.

GREAT FUTURE.

In his reply to the Address, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur said that he was very glad to lay the foundation of a building where experiments were to be carried out in Agriculture and small industries, which, he said, may properly be regarded as the house-maids to the staple occupation of this District. He expressed his satisfaction with the course of studies outlined for the Agricultural School which, he pointed out, satisfied the two-fold aim of education viz. solving the bread and butter problem and to impart to the pupils such light as would turn them into good and useful citizens. He expressed the hope that the Agricultural School would produce a class of workers and guides who would bring prosperity and happiness to the farmers.

Before concluding the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur expressed a hope that the promoters of the Agricultural School would not fail to receive the necessary help in men and money.

After the reply, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur went along with all the District Officers and other distinguished guests to the site of the new building and laid the foundation-stone of the Agricultural School Building with a vote of thanks the function came to a happy close.

A candle which a boy carried to search something in the house in Chitar Oal, Nagpur, caused a fire which broke out on Friday last. However, it was extinguished before any appreciable damage could be done.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Memorial To Disnshaw Wacha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a real pity that Sir Dinsha Vatcha Kt., has passed away at a time when his advice and suggestions were needed the most in the legislature of the country. Sir Dinsha Vatcha was really a giant personality, possessed of wonderful acumen and had all the good qualities of a thoughful leader. As pioneer of Swaraj movement and one of the founders of that great political Institution, the Congress, he has left a lasting memory of a great statesman and a keen upholder of the National honour, and the national prestige. Few Indian leaders have earned like Sir Dinsha Vatcha the higest praise of the Government officials and the greatest regard of the Indian Citizens. Not being possessed of inferiority complex, he strived his level best to make the Indians aspire to be the masters in their own country.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion between Sir Dinshaw Vatcha and the present-day Congress-men it is an obligatory duty of the latter to see that the memory of this great national stalwart is not effaced from the hearts and minds of the children of this soil.

My humble suggestion is to raise a statue of Sir Dinsha near the portico of the Corporation Hall facing the Esplanade Maidan or in the newly constructed Island near the Museum West. This is only a monument in stone. Now I also humbly suggest that a library should be started in his name wherein all the books which he possessed should find their place. Sir Dinshaw Vatcha had a wonderful library and our leaders should make arrangements to buy it up. Had Sir Dinsha Vatcha lived a few years longer he would certainly have guided well the destiny of this country. Even at the ripe old age of 92 he was the Governor of the Imperial Bank of India and President of the various institutions wherein he took active interest. His capacity of work was without parallel. Sir Dinsha Vatcha has rightly made us remember the lines of the famous Philosopher La Rouchefaucauld "Naitre obscure at mourir illustre c'est un grand chose pour un homme" meaning "born obscure and in darkness and to die after reaching the highest point of fame is the greatest achievement for a man". Few people must have known him at the time of his birth but the whole nation now mourns the loss of this illustrious son of India. Whatever may be the difference of opinion between him and the present platform holders of the Congress under no circumstances should his name be allowed to be left to the limbo of forgotten worthies. It is an obligatory duty for the present leaders to redeem his name in the eyes of the nation by making efforts to raise a national mausoleum in his honour. His life should really be considered as an inspiration for disinterested national services and an emblem of courage to have a say in all matters without fear or favour.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

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Alleged Fatal Assault On Grand-son Of Ex-C-in-C. Of Nepal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the news item from Lucknow published in to-day's issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" reporting the alleged fatal stabbing of the young-grand-son of the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal by a fellow student, I write to say that the murdered boy is a son of General Rudra Shamsers Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, who was for a short time the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army. The present Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army is His Excellency Commanding-General Sir Padam Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, a cousin of General Rudra.—Yours etc.,

S. BAHADUR RAJTA.

April 7.

Heavy Strain On B. Com. Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to make the following suggestion to the University of Bombay regarding the B. Com. examination. The suggestion is to the effect that the examination should be held in two parts instead of being held as one whole as is done at present. This is to lessen the strain to which the B. Com. students are subjected under the present arrangement according to which they have to prepare themselves at a stretch in as many as seven different subjects.

Now, Sir, this examination is regarded as one of the most difficult examinations. And this is quite true, inasmuch as a candidate has to secure for passing not less than 40 per cent. of the marks in every one of the seven different subjects. In other words, there is not that sort of combination of subjects which is found in the case of other examinations like the B. A. or B. Sc. In the absence of such a combination a B. Com. student passing in most of the subjects, but failing in one or two only, and that too by a deficiency of even 2 or 3 marks, cannot pass out; he has to get through in each individual subject separately. One would thus quite realize the difficult nature of the work a B. Com. student has to perform.

This task of his becomes all the more strenuous on account of the system of dividing the subjects for purposes of lecturing followed in the Sydenham College which is the only Commerce College affiliated to this University until quite recently. According to this system some of the subjects, like Trade, Indian Currency and Banking, etc., are disposed of during the course of the first two terms, so that not a word is said about them during the remaining two terms. Consequently the students lose touch with the subjects for one whole year, and then, when the final examination approaches they find themselves in the midst of a great ocean when they open a book on Currency or Banking. If, however, the students were examined by the University in the subjects already lectured upon at the end of their junior year they would find their job much lightened at the time of the final examination. Hence the above suggestion, which, if carried out, would lessen the strain on the B. Com. students to a considerable extent without in any way lowering the present high standard of the examination. It is therefore earnestly requested that the authorities concerned should consider the question very seriously.

Now as regards the composition of the two parts referred to above: the first part should be comprised of the following subjects, viz., (i) Trade and Statistics, (ii) Indian Currency and Banking, (iii) Business Organization and (iv) Modern Economic Development of only England, Germany, U. S. A., and Japan; and the examination under this part should be held after the completion of the first two terms. While the second part, which should follow the first at the end of the next two terms, should consist of (i) English, (ii) Special Subjects, (iii) Mercantile and Industrial Law and (iv) Modern Economic Development of India only. All this is of course a bare outline of my scheme which is open to necessary changes by the University authorities.

One might here raise the question as to what amount of examination fee be prescribed for each of the two parts. The aggregate fee should, as far as possible, be fixed at the present figure of Rs. 50. But if the University finds it financially burdensome to do so, then it should, in the last resort, enhance the amount by only a few rupees. Such an enhanced fee the candidates would, I am sure, be most willing to pay in view of the fact that their heavy strain in that case would considerably be reduced.

Will not therefore some members of the Senate be kind enough to take up the matter in right earnest in the interests of the students concerned?—Yours, etc.,

Y. R. I.

Dadar, April 7.

Water Scarcity In Khar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The model suburb of Khar is suffering from scarcity of water. It is over a year now since this trouble started and of late, the situation has gone from bad to worse. The water stops coming at an early hour in the morning and throughout the day and till a late hour at night as late as 10 or 11 p.m.—there is not a drop! And this throughout the waking hours when water is needed most. The distracted residents have repeatedly appealed to the Bandra Municipality to remedy the situation, but in vain. Strange to say, while the Municipality has enough funds to raise a storey with electric clocks on the present municipal building at a cost of over Rs. 40,000 it pleads want of funds for ensuring an adequate supply of the prime necessity of life to its rate-payers in Khar and yet the amount required for the latter purpose is said to be only about Rs. 23,000. Meanwhile the trouble is becoming more and more acute and with the setting in of the hot months is bound to increase. Those landlords who built with a view to earn rents find themselves put to great loss as tenants are steadily leaving Khar for places where there is no such trouble. Thus in addition to the hardships caused by want of water some of the residents have also been put to serious financial loss. Will not Government who induced people to settle in Khar by holding all sorts of promises come to their rescue now and put an end to this state of affairs?—Yours, etc.

"DISTRACTED KHARKAR."

Municipal Seats In Bassein

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bassein Municipality, as it is constituted to-day, consists of 21 councillors. But the seats for election purposes have not been properly distributed on the population basis. Although the population and the voting strength of Papdy Ward is much more than Kaliwada Ward only three seats are assigned to Papdy Ward instead of four and Koliwada Ward which gets only 3 seats according to its population and voting strength has been given four seats which is unjust.

It will be interesting to note the voting strength of Papdy Ward is more than double of the Koliwada Ward.

With a view to remove this injustice the General Board of the Bassein Municipality has passed a Resolution, No. 103 on January 21, 1934, suggesting to reduce one seat from the Koliwada Ward and increase one seat in Papdy Ward and forwarded the same to the Collector of Thana District for recommendation and submission to the Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad for sanction.

While forwarding this resolution the ex-President has stated that the changes proposed and passed by the board are really natural, necessary and proper, but I am sorry to observe that the resolution has not yet been sanctioned although two years have passed.

Will the Minister for Local Self-Government, kindly have the matter enquired into, and arrange to sanction the above Resolution at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

CHITRAGUPTA.

India's Reply To Hitler

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am giving herewith a translation of a note which appeared in the well-known Viennese paper, "Wiener Tagblatt," on the question of resentment in India over Herr Hitler's speech. It is to be noted in this connection that though the official news service in Germany, the "Deutsches Nachrichten Buro," has issued for the Indian and Japanese papers a contradiction of the report given in the foreign Press of Herr Hitler's speech, no such contradiction was issued for the British Press, though the speech had the widest publicity in Great Britain. Further, no contradiction was published in the German Press either. The following appears in the "Wiener Tagblatt" of the 6th March, 1936:

BOYCOTT OF GERMAN GOODS IN INDIA.

As it has already been reported, the speech of Hitler in which he remarked that the White Race is destined to rule over the coloured races of the world has roused great resentment in Asia. This is evident from the letter of the Hindusthan Academical Association, which also makes the following statement:—

"All classes and political parties in India have decided to answer this last affront from the West with a great and justified action. A thorough boycott of all Nazi-German goods is going on; this is the only practical and effective weapon that India has. No Indian with self-respect will buy or use anything manufactured in Hitlerite Germany. India regards this boycott as the only weapon under the circumstances prevailing at present, to defend her national honour and as the only right answer to this insulting attack on her highly developed old culture and civilisation."—Yours, etc

Ferrogasse 24.,
EMILIE SCHENKL.
Vienna, (Austria)
24-3-36.

Development Of Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ideas of Dr. Udgaonkar and R. K. V. etc., about what a "Residential Area" means are funny. They forget that "shops" are not banned in Dadar-Matunga but their location is regulated on hygienic principles, because shops are necessary for a residential area. There are so many cinemas in Girgaum near a number of very successful schools—a fact which speaks in favour of cinemas. They why force upon children a Spartan discipline segregation and not allow them to see in nearly cinemas educational and other instructive films, occasionally? A good cinema theatre does not create trouble for householders and institutions. Therefore, giving a long list of charitable institutions, associations and clubs as likely to suffer by a cinema is mischievous scaremongering. Freedom from epidemics depends mainly upon sanitary-house-building-laws as exist in Dadar-Matunga and not on the absence of cinemas. All this, the oppositionists have failed to see in their one-sided observations of worldly affairs. They don't want Dadar-Matunga residents to have the 3 T's—traffic, trade and theatre: the residents must avoid vehicles, shops and fine arts, poetry and drama exhibited in theatres, and lead a crippled life—then the Dadar-Matunga estates, it is presumed, will remain idealistic and residential! God save Dadar-Matunga from such "friends"!—Yours, etc.,

G. D. P.

Retrenchment In Railways

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is something fundamentally wrong about Railway management and drastic remedies require to be applied, if the huge Railway system, in which crores of tax-payers' money have been sunk, is to be converted from a White Elephant into a paying public utility concern.

Indian State Railways, such as the Baroda State Railway, the Bhavnagar State Railway, the Nizam's State Railway, etc., are not only yielding interest on the capital invested, but are, I believe, making substantial contribution to the general revenues of the States concerned, in spite of the general depression and the ticketless travelling. They are important State assets. Commercial Railways in British India, like the Indian State Railways have been projected and constructed after careful and full investigation into traffic prospects and their paying capacity. Why then should the working of the Railways in British India result in huge deficits year after year, while the Indian State Railways are making profits?

The reason why the Indian State Railways make profits, in spite of bad times, evidently lies in the fact that the principle of supply and demand is always borne in mind in fixing the salaries of officers and men of required qualifications employed on the Railways. Strict economy is observed in the purchase of stores etc. In short the lines are worked on business principles. Both efficiency and economy are sought after. But no excessive regard is paid to vested interests. In any well managed business, no proprietor would pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. to a man, if an equally efficient and dependable man can be had to do the work on 500 p.m. There is no objection to offer certain percentage of posts on communal considerations, which, however, should not ordinarily influence the pay to be offered. Moreover, in any economically managed business, there can be no place for redundant and unnecessary posts. If, therefore, the British Indian Railways are to be a paying proposition, the whole Railway administration will require to be completely over-hauled and will have to be worked as a business proposition on strict economical lines. In the matter of pays, there will be no question of merely 5 p.c. or 10 p.c. cut or the abolition of the Lee concessions; which would only mean tinkering with the problem. The number of posts and salaries will have to be determined on business principles, which will, in all probability result in drastic retrenchments and reductions in salaries. The working of the Department requires a full and detailed investigation in all its aspects, and when as a result of such enquiry a well considered scheme of Reform and Reorganisation of Railway staffs is ready, temporary hands will have to be given the required notices; and as regards permanent hands, such action as can be taken after satisfying the requirements of the law will have to be taken, in order to bring the scheme of reform into effect as soon as possible. Question connected with the purchase of stores and amalgamation of Railways will also have to be gone into in the enquiry.

I would suggest the appointment by Government of a strong committee of enquiry, consisting of one or two high officials of Government and experienced Indian administrators and businessmen, like Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Sir Akbar Hydari and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, with power to co-opt such technical experts as they may require. The committee may be instructed to examine the problem in all its aspects and to make suitable recommendations to Government, designed to put the Railway administration on a sound economical basis, without impairing efficiency. It will then be for Government to examine the report and to courageously give effect to all reforms conceived on sound economical lines, and it is hoped that they will have the required support and help from the Secretary of State for India in solving a problem of this magnitude affecting the welfare of India.—Yours, etc.,

A. B.

Ahmedabad.

Primary Text Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For the last thirty years books prepared by the Vernacular Text Book Revision Committee are alone sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction as text books in Primary Schools. But this policy with regard to the sanction of text books has undergone a change from this year. This year the Educational Department has sanctioned three more different Text books written by Messrs. Atre, Ghate, Limaye and Nerurkar. This new policy of the Government has resulted and will result in the production of many more text books, and might encourage writers to write suitable books. But it is not without a distinct disadvantage. It would lead to additional expenses, when boys change schools and thereby are required to buy new books. Secondly, from the point of view of examination and administration uniformity in Text books is desirable. For instance, this year the authorities of the Bombay Municipal Schools and perhaps, of some other school Boards, will have to set two different sets of paper in Vernacular for the vernacular IV Standard examination.

The former text book Revision Committee got compiled lessons by eminent writers. Now it is true that many lessons in the books of the Text Book Revision Committee are out of date. But in my opinion, the remedy lies not in allowing any more multiplication of text books but in their revision. The new different text books, no doubt, contain many excellent lessons. So it is better, if Government appoints a new Text Book Revision Committee which should select the best lessons in all the new text books and should invite eminent writers of repute to compile lessons, suited to the needs of primary school children. Government, then, should sanction the use of books prepared by such committee only.—Yours etc.,

V. V. GHANEKAR,
B.A. B.T.

Freight Manipulation Of Kathiawar Railways

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Kathiawar, manipulation of Railway rates, especially of Bhavnagar, e.g., special rates and rebates over commodities—imported or railed for export at that Bunder, are with a specific object of diverting trade from its established channels; and, of late, Bombay Port Trust had had to announce considerable loss in last year's budget as attributable to diversion for import and export of certain commodities viz., groundnuts, cotton, rice, etc. at Kathiawar.

As recently advocated in papers by some travellers and others, it would do lot of good, if all Kathiawar Railways be combined together, and managed by one Central Board, in the interest of facility to travellers and fair trade.—Yours, etc.

A TRADE INTEREST.

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A Look Round The World

Joy Reigns In Republican Spain

DIFFICULTIES LIE AHEAD, BUT SPANISH PEOPLE ARE ONCE MORE MARCHING ON TO FREEDOM

(BY JAIME MENENDEZ).

(Special Correspondent, Nofrontier News Service).

MADRID, March 17.

(The following despatch comes from an experienced Spanish journalist who has served as foreign affairs editor of one of the most conservative Spanish daily newspapers. In view of the fact that Spain is without question the most misrepresented country of Europe in the press, his dependable report is of considerable importance).

Without question, the most remarkable thing in the unfolding of Spanish events is the swift change in the attitude of the people of the people who are significant in industry, banking, or the land who only yesterday called Prime Minister Azana a monster and a public enemy, but who today acquiesce in his policies. This is the more surprising because his first two acts have been amnesty for political and social offences, and the imposed admission to accustomed places of work of some ten thousand people fired for revolutionary activities a year and a half ago.

As a result of the amnesties, continuing and gigantic demonstrations of joy have been held daily throughout the country. The participants sing revolutionary songs and file out with arms high, usually in Socialist salute.

REACTIONARIES YIELD.

The submissiveness of the forces representing the existing social order appears to be complete. When the Government asked the re-admission of every worker fired, and some companies have fired them by the hundreds, hardly a ripple disturbed the serene attitude of the employers. Above all if one takes into consideration that in every case these workers have to be placed in their former positions with their former salaries and wages and an indemnity besides, corresponding roughly to three months' back pay and wages this is remarkable indeed. In some particular cases, for example, as it happens with bank employes, they have to be paid all their salaries in full for a year and a half.

This sudden change in the attitude of those who attacked bitterly the Republican-Socialist coalition of two years ago cannot be explained otherwise than as a belated confession of the total failure in the policy of the reactionary vengeance that has brought Spain to the verge of still further revolution and may, indeed, have made the present victory at the ballot box only a prelude to more drastic things ahead.

Not many wealthy people are leaving Spain, but some are, fearful of what may yet come. These carry with them as much wealth as they can and the export of capital has assumed considerable proportions. But the flight is neither so widespread nor so alarming as five years ago. In the first place, some of those who then were ready to go do not now see beyond the Spanish frontier anything more than a very superficial chance of personal security. There is very little to do now with their extreme wealth. Will their pesetas be changed into weak francs? Or into depreciated marks? Will one want to risk losing a third of his fortune by changing it into pounds sterling, as some five years ago?

DIFFICULTY OF OBJECTIVE STUDY.

The actual state of affairs in Spain can hardly be measured by any study, no matter how objective, of the laws of cause and effect that follow plausible reasoning. Imponderables ooze out from everywhere and work with tremendous leavening force; they are of an emotional and sentimental nature, naturally not bound by precedent.

To help along the forces of radicalism has come the irresponsibility of such organs of public opinion as some which have actually instigated murder as the way out of a trying situation. Before the elections, "A. B. C.," the foremost monarchist and plutocratic paper said: "It will suffice to place those deserving it (perhaps they are actually 15,000) in a position where they can do no harm. We all know who are in our way in every city and town. It will be sufficient to eliminate them." Quite clearly, as all the progressive Spanish elements understood, 5,000 deaths and 30,000 prisoners were not enough.

A COSTLY ELECTION.

How much money does it take to fight and lose an electoral battle? In Spain there is no law to enforce publicity on party and personal contributions to an election fund. Elections are infinitely costlier in Spain than in the United States, for instance, proportionately. On the elections of over two years ago it is estimated that one party alone, that of Gil Robles, spent about forty million pesetas. At the present rate of exchange, that comes to about 6,000,000 dols. Does the American Republican Party spend that much now in a presidential election? This year, expenditures have not been so large. Yet in one instance, Juan March, dauntless smuggler and defier of the Republic, gave to Gil Robles' party two million pesetas to win the election and thereafter accept his dictation about policies and candidates. Before giving the money, he secured a large increase, some four million pesetas, in a subsidy that one of his shipping companies gets from the public treasury. Many other similar instances indicate that the elections, from the side of the monarchists and reactionaries generally, were closely controlled by big and not very honest finance.

There is, nevertheless, a wholesome and widespread awakening throughout the country, responsible for fully 80 per cent. exercise of the right of voting. For a country so pitifully poor as Spain, where the average employed worker lives under infinitely worse conditions than the unemployed of some countries, and where thousands of people literally go to bed without supper after a day of hard labour, expenditures of this sort are glaringly large and react unfavourably upon the masses.

ON SIDE OF WORLD PEACE.

Decidedly on the side of world peace, Spain may be expected to count for something in the unfolding of coming events. At the head of the Government are now the same men who gave the constitution of 1931 the unique feature of incorporating the Covenant of the League in the fundamental laws of the country. By this constitution Spain renounces war in unmistakable terms and cannot resort to arms without the express command of the League of Nations provided the country's territory is not invaded. Just a few days before the recent election, Senor Azana figured with half a dozen men as the organizer of the Spanish branch of a League movement for the support of world peace, for the combatting of war propaganda and bellicose attitudes under Fascism and militarism, and for the building up of an organization to promote international unity in Spain. The first national movement of war resisters has just been organized in Madrid.

There will still be ferment; minor and sporadic disorders may be expected; great difficulties lie ahead. But once more the Spanish people are marching on to freedom.

For more than 50 years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has enjoyed the confidence of the entire medical profession. It is a safe, proven remedy, pleasant to take and entirely free from all harmful narcotics. It acts quickly, breaks up congestion, clears the air passages. Keep a bottle of Chamberlain's always on hand.

K-15

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

NAGPUR NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent)

The local police raided a den and arrested some persons. It is stated that person resorted to satta khel in the den which appeared to be a tailor's shop at day time.

The Sitabaldi police has arrested Woodcock, a European, on the alleged charge of representing himself as an agent of an Insurance Company and receiving Rs. 148. from the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, Nagpur and bolting away. Woodcock was traced at Dhulia.

Nilkanth, son of Rao Saheb Sarnaik, retired C.I.D. Inspector has been taken in custody on the alleged charge of theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,900 from the trunk of a guest of Rai Saheb Hiralal Verma at Dhantoli. It is stated that the boy confessed his guilt and restored the money which he had burried in the compound.

It is reported that on Wednesday last slight earthquake shocks were felt at Pachmarhi and Chhindwara while some people felt shocks at Nagpur also.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, April 14.

Weather has been dry over the country. The Western disturbance is feeble.

FORECAST.

There will be dry weather generally.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .035 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.0 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.1 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-4-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPERS

Question Of "Privilege" Involved As Press Reported "Interruption"

London—A special jury in the King's Bench Division, London, recently returned a verdict for the defendants in a libel action brought by Thomas Charles Farmer, a dental surgeon, of Euston Square, London, against the proprietors of the Birmingham Post, the Yorkshire Post, the South Wales Echo and Express, and the Eastern Daily Press.

The action raised the question whether, when a newspaper publishes a report of legal proceedings in court containing an interruption by a stranger that publication is covered by "privilege."

Summing up, Mr. Justice Macnaghten remarked that the administration of justice in this country demanded that the hearing of cases should take place in public.

People were able to report those proceedings, while, so far as newspapers were concerned, Parliament had given them a wider protection in the Law of Libel Amendment Act, 1888, than was given under common law. They not only enjoyed privilege but a complete protection if they reported, in good faith, accurately what transpired in a court of justice, and published it contemporaneously with the proceedings.

Martin O'Connor (for Mr. Farmer) said that the libel of which his client complained was as gross and hurtful a one as could be imagined. It was a publication about a man who had just given evidence in a court of justice that that evidence was false.

Plea of Privilege

The case is of great importance to newspapers, proceeded Mr. O'Connor, because it raises the question whether the publication of an irrelevant observation by a stranger to legal proceedings in court, which defamed the plaintiff is covered by a plea of privilege.

Mr. Farmer was the only witness called, Mr. O'Connor went on and the moment he had finished his evidence counsel for the defendants began to open his defence. After he had spoken for a little while, a Mr. Davidson jumped up in court and asked, "May I make an application?"

Mr. Justice Hawke told him he might not. Mr. Davidson said, "I am the rector of Stiffkey, and I want to contradict the many lies that have been told in this court." Mr. Justice Hawke ordered him to sit down.

The newspapers (counsel continued) all published this very disgraceful interruption, which was recognized by everybody as being a wholly unjustified one. Mr. Davidson later in the day apologized for having interrupted the Court.

Claims for Damages

Mr. Farmer, in the witness-box, related that in May last year he gave evidence in the High Court in an action he brought claiming damages for libel from the proprietors of the News Chronicle and the Daily Telegraph.

Mr. Farmer proceeded that when he had given evidence Mr. Harold Davidson, the rector of Stiffkey, whose name had been mentioned in the case, arose in court, and made the interruption.

Sir William Jowitt, K.C. (for the newspapers), said there was no complaint that the report was not fair and accurate, except regarding the reference to the interruption by Mr. Davidson. The case illustrated once more the danger of people having their appetites whetted by getting damages against a newspaper for libel. It was deplorable that public time and money should be expended in trying that sort of trumpery case.

The Judge, summing-up, said the jury were only concerned to decide whether if they read the words of which complaint was made they would think of Mr. Farmer that he was not a person to be trusted, Would they think any the worse of Mr. Farmer because of what Mr. Davidson had shouted out in court.

After being absent for half an hour the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

A Bilaspur message states that a sensational criminal case is going on in the court of the Head Quarters Magistrate, Bilaspur against Mr. Devi Prasad Verma, Public Prosecutor of Bilaspur, who is also the chairman of the district council and president of the Municipal Comittee by Mr. V. G. Gillaspie, an Anglo-Indian gentleman of Bilaspur, under a series of serious chargese, including forgery, cheating misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, sections 403, 406, 418 465 and 471 I.P.C.

Rs. 12,688 COLLECTED FOR CAMA HOSPITAL

The Hon. Treasurer of the Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund writes:—

It is with great pleasure we announce that the 'Cama Hospital Day' which was celebrated on Thursday 26th March, 1936 under the leadership of Mrs. D'Monte and Mrs. D. N. Sirur, realized Rs. 12,688-9-8.

The Committee feel that the success of the 'Cama Hospital Day' was largely due to the efforts of the following Organisers:—

Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mrs. John Ferreira, Dr. K. Navrange, Mrs. Leo Rodrigues, Dd. Avanbai Mehta, Dr. Jamnabai Desai, Dr. Sumatibai Telang, Mrs. A. H. Vishram, Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, Mrs. S. Dongerkery, Mrs. Brahmandkar, Mrs. Socrates Noronha, Mrs. Sulochana Mody, Miss Byramji Dr. Saraswatibai Miss R. Reuben, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Sabhawalla, Mrs. Camar Tyab, Mrs Gomes Sequerra, Mrs G.R. Paranjpe, Dr Hazel Machado, Dr. Gool N. Vazifdar, Dr. Sumitrabai Wagh, Mrs J. Bhada, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, Mrs. Kabadi, Mrs. Vergese, Miss Rajus Dongre, Miss. Boulger, Mrs. N. M. Gobhai, Dr. Motwani, (Grant. Med. Col.) Dr. Baliga. (K.E.M. Col.) Dr. Chari (Nat. Med. Col.)

The Cama Hospital Day sub-Committee wish to express their gratitude to the public for the sympathetic manner in which their Volunteers were treated and for their generous response to the cause.

Books entitled "Temple of Spirituality", Japji Sahib and "Guru Nanak" and Nation Building published by the Sikh Religious Tract Society tarutaran (Punjab) were freely distributed at the Congress session, have now on behalf of Gurdwara Committee tarutaran and others.

NEW CHAMPION OF "OTTAWA"

Punjab Chamber Chief Criticises Assembly Verdict

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Presiding over the 31st annual general meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Rai Bahadur P. Mukherji, its Chairman, warmly welcomed the Hon Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, who had shown continued interest in the Chamber.

After referring to the loss to the Empire in the death of King George V. Rai Bahadur P. Mukherji briefly reviewed the business conditions during the past year. He urged a reorientation of the whole policy of railway rating and also paying off of such loans on which interest was high with a view to improving the Railway Finance. Progress of civil aviation, he thought, was very slow to ensure complete success of the Empire development scheme, which was expected to be inaugurated in 1938. It was essential that mails within India should be carried by air at considerable frequency.

CHAMPION OF OTTAWA.

Rai Bahadur P. Mukherji criticised the Assembly's decision of terminating the Ottawa Agreement and went on to demonstrate the fallacy of the decision by examining the working of the agreement in some detail. He emphasised that each country was following a policy of agrarian self-sufficiency and that international trade had been fettered. It was regrettable that a question of such a vast moment to Indian trade had been influenced by considerations other than those strictly economic.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, the Chief Commissioner, also addressed the meeting.—A. P.

A Jubbulpore message states that Mr. Kedar Nath Seth, a local merchant of Jubbulpore cured an old woman who had been bitten by a snake by chanting mantras.

S. I. X'IANS OUT TO WORK REFORMS

Madras Conference Decides To Utilise Councils And Offices

MADRAS, April 14.

They should work the Act and if in working they found inherent defects, it was open to them to press its revision, declared Mr. Zacharias, moving the resolution relating to working of the new Constitution at the Indian Christian Conference of South India which resumed its sitting to-day.

The speaker ruled out the alternative suggestions to reject the Act or wreck it as impossible ones.

An amendment was moved the author of which wanted to show that the provisions of the new Act, were designed to perpetuate Imperialistic domination and exploitation of India, but it was rejected.

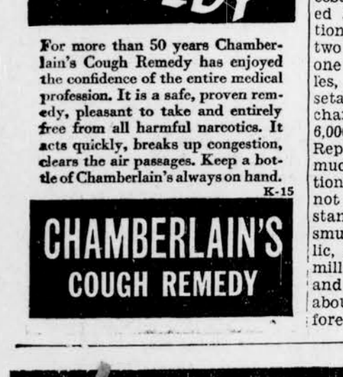
The original resolution carried was as follows:—

"This Conference feels disappointed that the demands almost unanimously put forward by the Indian representatives to the Round Table Conferences have not been embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 and provisions in the Act itself for automatic development of the constitution are inadequate.

UTILISE LEGISLATURES.

"But realising the inevitability of the Act, taking effect from the beginning of next year, this Conference is of opinion that under present circumstances the interests of the country demand that the new executives and legislatures should be captured by the progressive elements and utilised to the utmost not only to promote measures of popular welfare but also to bring about a speedy liberal amendment of the Act itself."

Resolutions were also passed urging review of the Communal Rule in the Services demanding that as long as the Communal Rule lasted, Indian Christians should be placed in a category by themselves without being bracketed with Anglo-Indians, Europeans and those of non-Asiatic domicile. A. P.



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There may be DANGEROUS GERMS right where your hand is

make sure you are protected

In the street *and in your own house* germs are everywhere; waiting to spread infection and disease through your hands or your body.

Can you afford to run this dread risk of infection? There's no need to. Regular washing with Lifebuoy Soap removes all danger. Lifebuoy's foaming, refreshing antiseptic lather washes you clean, takes away the germs with the dirt, and leaves your skin wonderfully healthy again.

Get Lifebuoy to-day—for real health.

LIFEBUOY SOAP

LIFEBUOY SHAVING CREAM

Contains the health element of Lifebuoy Soap. Super lather and plenty of it. Refreshes and soothes the skin. You'll like this cream; it's something new—and good.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Lack Of Fresh Buying

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET BUT STEADY

Wheat Quietly Steady But Jute Easy

BOMBAY, April 14.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton development an easier tendency on hedge selling and the lack of fresh buying. Traders watch Foreign developments and particularly the French financial situation

BULLION QUIET BUT STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled quiet but steady.

WHEAT QUIETLY STEADY.

Wheat ruled quietly steady. Linseed was unchanged. Jute was easy. Metals were quiet and easy.

SECURITIES LACKING INTEREST.

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet in the absence of speculative interest. Giltedged securities also lacked interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 14.

Previous closing	11.07
To-day's opening	11.04
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	10.99
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 14.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	Nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs.	196-4
July August	Rs.	199-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 14.

Cotton developed a somewhat easier tendency to-day on the lack of fresh buying and absence of any further developments with regard to the disposal of Government holdings. Weather conditions continued rather disturbed in western sections but rather mild in the east. Meanwhile traders are watching foreign developments particularly the French financial situation.

Trading in July commenced at 11.04 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and some hedging influenced by mildly favourable weather reports from the east with July falling to 11.03. At this point the market turned steadier although there was no particular activity.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.99 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May 11.34/11.34
July 11.04/11.04
October 10.42/10.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.12) 6.12
American July (5.04) 5.95
Egyptian May (8.76) 8.76
Egyptian July (8.60) 8.60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 14.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 200 and Rs. 199-8 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 199-8 with New York future about 4 points down.

HOUSELESS THAKARDARS NEED URGENT RELIEF

SIDHHPUR, (By Mail).

The President, Mehsana Prant Praja Mandal, writes:—

Recently a woeful scene was witnessed by me in village named Dasaj in the Sidhhpur Taluka of the Baroda State. The Thakadars of the village were dwelling just on a streamlet, so they were given a plot of land by the state officers some 16 years back. As the peasant Thakardars had abrogated more land than was originally granted to them, the Baroda State officers demolished 16 houses which were built on the extra land. Two houses were demolished while the rest were done so partially. The poor men who suffered the loss have no means to rebuild their houses. They are suffering a lot in the hot sun. A pregnant lady is lying helplessly under the open sky. Prompt relief of about Rs. 1,000 is needed to help the poor sufferers. Those who wish to help may sent their money to the President, Sidhhpur Taluka Praja Mandal Office.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 14.

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 14.

Previous closing	4.94 3/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/16
To-day's closing	4.94 5/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 14.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 3/16 with very small variations thereafter.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 subsequently falling to 74.94 on the lack of support. The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 14.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	20 1/8d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, April 14.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 14. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.37) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.62) 62.68.
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 14.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/10, 50/10 and 50/11. Prices showed a declining tendency due to the absence of any important developments abroad resulting in scattered selling and poor support from upcountry sources while quieter cables from London also brought in further selling and liquidation. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 50/6, 50/6 and 50/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/13. Trading was quiet and inactive with operators awaiting foreign developments. Prices in consequence moved in a narrow margin with little doing and closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6.

BULLION EXPORTS

Bombay, April 14

Gold valued at Rs. 83,17,965 was exported during the last week. Total quantity of exports since Great Britain went of the Gold Standard amounts Rs. 2,66,73,01,857. Last week 1238 oz. of silver was exported.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 14.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7/4 and July 7/4 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered speculative buying influenced by encouraging outside cables with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with traders watching weather developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 14.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£210 1/2 buyers £211 sellers. Barely steady) £210 1/2 buyers £210 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 7/8 buyers £16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 1/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£41 to £41 1/2) £41 1/4 to £41 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

London, April 14.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
There were no sales.

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£19 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop April (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning April (£21 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 sellers) £14 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 14.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.		7	5 9
Rates at 12-0 noon		7	5 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.			payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.		7	5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 9.

Wheat May		4	5 9
Wheat September		4	6 6
Linseed May		7	5 3
Linseed September		7	8 9

The tone was quiet.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	13
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	51
Amer Forn Power Com	9
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	82
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	102
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	21
United Light and Power	7
Western Union Telg	87
Radio Corporation	13
Chesapeake and Ohio	58
New York Central	42
Baltimore and Ohio R R	23
Erie R R	15½
Pennsylvania R R	36
Union Pacific R R	132
Great North Pfd	39
Northern Pacific Railway	35
Bethelehem Steel	62
United States Steel	72
Curtiss Wright	7
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	93
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	80
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/4
General Motor	69 3/4
Kelvinator	24
American Radiator	24
Atlantic Refining	33
Socony	14 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	152
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National Cit yBank	34 1/2
Amr Celanese	28
Sun Life of Canada	530
Int Nickel of Canada	49 3/4
American Smelting	85
North Amr Com	29
Canadian Pacific R R	13
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	101
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	117
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	114
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107

Market strong. Railroads and Copper leading.

Total business: 1 3/4 million.

Holiday Atmosphere In Stock Exchange

FRESH SUPPORT IN AVIATION SHARES

American Domestic Price Of Copper To Be Raised

WALL STREET MORE ACTIVE ON DECLINE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 14.

The Stock Exchange was influenced by holiday atmosphere and obscurity of political outlook.

Apart from few specialised instances movements were small and infrequent. Aviation issues claimed fresh support on the Chancellor's forecast of further Government expenditure.

Coppers responded to the firmness of the metal which was active on news of American domestic price being raised uniformally to 9.50 cents and further increase is expected.

Wall Street opened irregular and became more active on the decline.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, April 1, £97 1/2
Thursday, April 2, £97 1/2
Friday, April 3, £97 1/2
Monday, April 6 £97 1/2
Tuesday, April 7, £97 1/2
Wednesday, April 8, £97 3/4
Thursday, April 9, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 14. 3-30 p.m.

There was speculative buying in oil shares, copper shares and rubber shares otherwise markets were generally quiet with only small business owing to the political situation. Home industrials were generally rather firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/2) £107 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/8
Musical Industries 27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (46-6) 46-6
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (123-0) 123-0
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-9
University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Ford Motors (33-9) 33-9
Cable Wires (£8) £8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 108
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 156-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (100-9) 100-9
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (12-9) 12-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 50-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £50 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 14. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £97 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) £120 1/2

4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £112

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (46-6) 46-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £16
East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0
Rand Iman (£8 5/8) £8 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 1/2
Moddar New (53-9) 53-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 44-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (95-7 1/2) 95-0
Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-3) 13-0
Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/2) £49 1/2
L M Ford (£23 7/8) £23 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 3/4) £24 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New Yorfl, April 14.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 70 1/2) dol 69 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 7/8) dol 39 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 72) dol 71 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) dol 132

SALE OF POOL COTTON

Bombay, April 14

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following New York Air Mail news:—

Owing to the large holdings of May and July by the Producers Pool, it is reasonable to expect that old crop contracts will continue to be for sale at somewhere within a few points of the average spot price and in addition to this some plan will be formulated for disposal of the 12c loan cotton. All this indicates that the old crop months will encounter a supply of contracts from now until expiration.

On the other hand, the new crop, so far as anyone can determine, will be free of Government operations and should come through the futures markets more or less normally.

You are aware that the Texas panhandle, Oklahoma and Arkansas are suffering from a decided lack of normal precipitation. A good rain would go far toward correcting this condition but in the meantime the Southwest suffers from dust storms and unfavourable growing conditions. The eastern belt has had ample, if not too much, moisture and the crop is generally considered about 2 to 3 weeks late. Fertilizer sales are considerably below last year to date. Flood conditions at the head waters of the Mississippi may or may not mean a serious situation later in the valley, but in any case it looks to us as though new crop months —say December—around present prices offer an investment purchase of considerable merit. Particularly so when trade indices all point toward increasing consumption.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 14

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	87 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 15 3
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ordinary Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ordinary Stock	115 0 0
Brazilian Traction Power and Lt. Ord.	dol. 12.75
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	29 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ordinary	3 2 9
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	3 6 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 2 0
Fanti Investment Trust Co	0 12 6
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	33 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	95 0 0
East India Distilleries and S T Ordinary	1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 18 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debt	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 2 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	94 0 0

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: April 14.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s Silton Hall 2810 reg tons Capt R G Harrison arrived from Calcutta with coal.

B I S N Coy's s s Golconda of 3203 reg tons Capt S C Brown arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Coast Ports and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Lionel Edwards s s Wolfsburg of 3827 reg tons Capt F Schevifert arrived from Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Steel Rangers of 3450 reg tons Capt B E Smith arrived from Port Arthur via American Ports, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt H S Graham arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Coast Ports and Mangalore with rice, timber and general cargo.

British steamer Saint Dunstan of 3566 reg tons Capt J Logan arrived from Calcutta with coal (Agents Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.)

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: April 14.

B I S N Coy's s s Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt S G Slowcombe sailed for Basrah via Verawal, Kathiawar Ports and Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Warfield of 3805 reg tons Capt C A Vaughan sailed for London and Middlesbro via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Ormara of 2978 reg tons Capt D J B Barling sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

B I S N Coy's s s Somali of 3522 reg tons Capt. T H Kemp sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

S D Shethia and Coy's s s Hopedene of 2457 reg tons Capt H G Moore sailed for Freemantle in water ballast.

O S Kaisha's s s Taijin Maru of 3654 reg tons Capt. G Sonimochi sailed for Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: April 14.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 14-4-36:—

S.S. Pres. Harrison (F F C and Co) for Europe and American Ports.

„ Toyama Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: April 14.

S S Somali, for London:—15 bls cow hides, M Esmail; 6 bales skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Hull:—1334 bags myrabollams, H Bhagwandas & Co; 26 d|s castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 1651 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co, 38 bales goats' skins, D Abraham and Sons; 1280 bags myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co; 300 bags methi seed, V Shivji.

For Havre:—70 bags plantago seed, Tho. Cook & Sons.

S S Warfield, for London:—134 bags groundnut kernals, R Ratilal & Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co; 8 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Ghent:—80 bales cotton, Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—30 bales wool, E Mavji and Co; 78 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Antwerp:—224 bales wool, E Mavji and Co.

For Havre:—667 bags myrabollam, H Bhagwandas and Co; 1185 bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co.

S S Northmoor, for Liverpool:—616 bags myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 52 drums castor oil, S Oil Mills and Mfg. Co; 20 casks condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons, 500 bales massoor, V Shivji, 124 bags groundnuts, B Balwant and Co; 50 bales wool, B Harbham; 25 bales wool, S Nanji and Co; 18 bdls deer horns, A Gulamhusan & Co; 83 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton T waste, M Chandulal & Co; 48 bales cotton T waste, M Narotamdas and Co; 625 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—52 bales cotton waste, M Narotamdas & Co; 101 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 85 bales cotton T waste, C Madhawlal; 55 bales cotton T waste, M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Madhawlal and Co; 125 bls cotton, V Bros.

S S Silver Beech, for New York:—43 bales cotton fly, H E Bade & Sons; 500 lbs. palma rose oil, V Bros.

For Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton T waste, L O Vora.

S S Tergestea, for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, K Dewchand & Co; 31 bags magnesium chloride, S Manganese Works.

For Venice:—41 bales cotton waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Tanfield, for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, N Nagsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Podar and Co.

S S Wolfsburg, for Hamburg:—22 bales cotton rags, M Narotamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—800 packets myrabollams (crushed), P Mathradas and Co; 125 bales hemp, K J Kapadia and Co; 156 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 224 bales wool, E Mavji and Co; 159 bags old buffalo pickers, N A Gina and Co; 140 bags niger seed, G Gokalchand & Co; 140 bags mustard seed, H Rawji and Co; 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg or Bremen:—110 bales cotton, V Bros; 720 bales cotton, V Bros.

For Bremen:—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—75 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S England Maru, for Kobe:—50 tons old steen, G Gebrel; 100 bls cotton, H Nensey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, A Podar and Co; 700 bls cotton, A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David & Co; 200 bls cotton, N Nagsee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 100 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S Morioka Maru, for Kobe:—509 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha

IMPORTS.

Bombay: April 14.

S S Halizone; Agents J F and Co., from Liverpool:—16 cases woollen p goods, 412 c|s cotton goods, 138 b|s cotton goods, 105 c|s cotton yarn, 65 b|s cotton yarn, 60 bags soap powder, 14 c|s soap, 18 c|s toilet goods, 372 cases machinery, 600 loose weights, 18 nags joists, 52 bdls M S hoops, 30 c|s hammers, 166 bdls steel circles, 24 cases lead plates, 273 bdls steel bars, 2217 bdls galv. corr. sheets, 62 bdls tubings, 18 cases copper wire, 10 cases elect goods, 1210 bags China clay, 80 drums disinfectant fluid, 92 bags stearine, 50 bags salt, 12 c|s drugs, 460 d|s caustic soda, 999 d|s flaked caustic soda, 60 drums turpentine solution, 130 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 100 c|s muriate of ammonia, 2118 tons China clay, 675 loose cement pipes, 17500 loose fire blocks, 16 bdls cycle tyres and tubes, 30 c|s cycle parts, 100 c|s Quaker Oats, 240 bags floor, 25 c|s canned milk, 150 c|s biscuits, 12 c|s confectionery.

From Glasgow:—307 cases cotton p goods, 6300 nas C I plates, 200 brls pitch, 7950 nas. fire bricks, 200 bags fire clay, 70 bdls tubes, 1987 plates spelter, 61 bags rivets, 1341 nas. acid jars, 133 singles black tubes, 188 cases jam, 250 c|s beer, 54 Holland ale, 275 c|s whisky, 95 d|s lub. oil, 155 bags bolts and nuts.

S S Baljora; Agents M M and Co., from Madras:—86 bags brass scrap, 3 bales cow hides, 12 c|s alu. sheets, 2200 bags copra, 40 bags aceronuts.

S S Sirsa; Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein and Rangoon:—10206 bags rice, 10912 bdls teak scantlings, 4358 pieces teak scantlings, 812 teak posts, 1807 pieces teak planks, 149 bags b'nuts,

From Tuticorin and Cochin:—19 packages cardamoms, 65 bales cotton yarn, 56 chests tea.

S S Tanfield; Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—9423 bags rice, 37 nas. motor tyres and tubes.

From Tuticorin, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut and Tellechery:—13 bags cardamoms, 165 chests tea. cardamoms, 165 chests tea, 1624 bags cocoanuts, 301 bags sandalwood, 273 bags dry ginger, 172 bdls coir fibers, 35 jottas coir ropes.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 13-4-36	6606000	4124000
Receipts yesterday 13-4-36	20000	4000
Exports to date 13-4-36	5202000	3865000
Stock at Ports 9-4-36	1989000	2176000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-4-36	1871000	472000
Stock at Liverpool 9-4-36	732000	756000
Visible Supply 9-4-36	5293000	5124000
Quantity in sight 9-4-36	11366000	7405000
Quantity out of sight 9-4-36	9178000	7590000

Increase In Cotton Consumption

Scarcity Of Contracts

FORECAST OF DRY WEATHER

Bombay, April 14.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections and trade buying. Owing to speculative buying in New crop months there was scarcity of contracts as the official forecast indicated continued dry weather in South-West. Spot houses were buying May position.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 6 points with July 11.08. There was scattered liquidation which resulted in a decline of 4 points from the opening level and July was quoted 11.04 which was the lowest level reached during the early part of the afternoon session the market closed at a rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 11.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.66c. per lb.

Liverpool market was closed on Monday.

SHRINKAGE IN STOCKS.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., state:—

So far as anyone can now predict, the new crop will be, to all intents and purposes, free of control. Acreage will probably be increased in the neighbourhood of 17 per cent. The official weather bureau records for three Southwestern states where a drought exists, show serious moisture deficiency. The figures are in inches:

TEXAS	
January rainfall	0.75
Departure from normal	—1.18
February rainfall	0.73
Departure from normal	—1.78
Two months deficiency	2.23
OKLAHOMA	
January rainfall	0.39
Departure from normal	—1.07
February rainfall	0.39
Departure from normal	—1.00
Two months deficiency	2.07
ARKANSAS	
January rainfall	1.05
Departure from normal	—3.24
February rainfall	1.75
Departure from normal	—1.57
Two months deficiency	4.81

Consumption is at a record rate for all kinds of cotton The New York Cotton Exchange figures are enlightening:

Sixmonths	This year	Last year
consumption		
American	6,154,000	5,665,000
Foreign	7,339,000	7,249 000
All cotton	13,493,000	12,914,000

It will be seen that, whereas American cotton consumption increased, consumption of foreign growths made new high records. With a free market in this country we believe this situation would be changed and that a broader and probably higher market for the new crop would result.

TAG SALES.

Fertilizer tag sales in the five principal cotton growing states during February were smaller than the same month last year but larger than two years ago, according to advices to the New York Cotton Exchange. During February tags were sold for 307,000 short tons against 394,000 in February last year and 264,000 two years ago. Sales in five states—the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—from December 1st to the end of February total 562,000 against 634,000 last year and 599,000 two years ago.

The soil conservation programme begins to go into effect this week and reports indicate that farmers are showing a favourable reaction toward it.

We are pleased to report a constructive movement on the part of the U.S. Government involving an appropriation of dol. 1,300,000 for experimentation with cotton road building, which calls for the building of approximately 1,000 miles of road reinforced with cotton fabric.

All indications point toward expanding usage and general world demand for cotton and we continue to feel that purchases of new crop futures around the 10 level either for investment or actual requirements will prove profitable.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices generally kept steady due to trade buying and covering on a tight spot situation and unfavourable weather in the South.

There is still some uncertainty with regard to the prospects of the Administration's marketing programme on the general spot situation and traders are awaiting further developments.

Some easing in the basis particularly on better grades was attributed to a desire to move cotton before loan cotton is marketed. There was some buying of old crop months on the theory that the Producers' Pool's holdings of May and July futures will force contracts to Spot Market parity.

The Weekly Weather Report emphasised delays in the Eastern Belt due to persistent wet weather with droughty conditions delaying preparations in the Western Belt, particularly in Oklahoma and in sections of Texas.

There has been no change in sentiment in acreage prospects.

Primary Cloth Markets continued dull with some talk that Mill curtailment may be necessary.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-0 a.m.)	11.08+06
New York July lowest 1-8 p.m.)	11.04+02

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

No relief from drought in West Texas and Oklahoma. Encouraged speculative buying of new crop positions. Spot houses buying May.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Week-ending weather conditions unfavourable. Official forecast indicates continued dry weather in the Southwest. Scarcity of contracts. Domestic consumption is increasing. Think well of following the advance.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

April 9: Looks like easiness of basis better grades.

April 13: Sufficient trade demand offset light selling.

One of their New York friends cabled as under on the 9th instant.

Continue bullish; market very steady, absorbing heavy Liverpool selling. Doubt Loan Cotton moves in quantity prior to twentieth. No indication Pool selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 13.

May	11.35+.06
July	11.07+.05
October	10.44+.07
December	10.46+.07
January	10.48+.06
March	10.56+.09
Middling Spot	11.75+.06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	11.27+.06
July	11.01+.05
October	10.41+.07
Middling Spot	11.66+.05

New York, 10-55 a.m.

Closed.

Noon Call.—

May	11.33
July	11.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 8th April	20,733
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,023,772
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,640,809
Increase	388,963

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 14

April (196.70)	197.00+30
July (197.90)	197.80—10
October (198.10)	197.80—30

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 198/12 New York May 11.35 Rs. 57 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 201/8 New York July 11.07 Rs. 48 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/4

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Lifting of hedges against sales afloat Australian cargoes to Italy caused nears appreciate. European demand increasing but American weather news immediate future chief factor at present slightly bullish.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 14

Wheat	May	4	5 6
Wheat	September	4	6 3
Linseed	May	7	5 9
Linseed	September	7	9 3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 14.

Despite a rise of 5 points in New York Cotton Futures, the local cotton market ruled quiet to-day.

There was a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Local operators are inclined to await sales of loan cotton.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 201 for Broach J/A delivery and after advancing to Rs. 201/4 on scattered buying, prices declined to Rs. 200/12 on long liquidation.

Later on the market was steady with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market closed to-day at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	197 8
Broach J/A	200 4
Comra May	184 0
Comra July	183 4
Bengal May	154 8
Bengal July	152 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 167	163	158	155	
Punjab	... 167	163	158	155	
Rajputana	... ...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	195	192	189	186	...
C P No. 1	209	206	203	200	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	192	...
Broach No. 2	... 207	204	201	197	
Punjab-Ame	... 219	216	213	209	
Surat	... 246	243	240	236	
Rajpipla	... 240	237	234	230	
Navsari	... 253	250	247	243	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay April 14.

138 G G Kesha and Co. Khandwa 192 1/2

50 Langli and Co. Hathras 160 1/2

102 G G Kesha and Co. Shirpur 189 1/2

109 Arjun Khmji Amraoti 188 1/4

107 G G Kesha and Co Agar 191

103 Toyomankwak Jaora 191 1/2

85 Curla Mill Sanuvad 196

155 Kotak and Co. Ellichpur 10 1/2 on

175 Kotak and Co. Bhilwara 25 off

85 Rughavji Kanji Chitorgarh 172 1/2

143 Rughavji Kanji Chitorgarh 173

43 Colaba Land Kapasin 176 1/4

120 Toyomankwak Palej 6 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 14

Bengal Superfine	167/169
Bengal Fine	163/165
Bengal F G	157/159
C P Fine	200/202
C P 2 Fine	195/197
Arvi Fine	196/198
Ellichpur Fine	194/196
Berar Fine	189/192
Khamgaon Fine	189/192
Mulkapur Fine	186/189
Khandesh Fine	182/187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	186/189
Burah Swanavad Fine	190/192
Mathia Fine	176/179
Dhollera Fine	198/200
Broach Fine	203/208
Punjab/American	203/213
Sindh-American	203/213
Cambodia	258/263
Compta Good	228/233
Westerns	208/218
Miraj	203/208
Kampala	328/330
Busoga	326/327
Manza	303/308
Jagadia Ankleshwar	234/239
Surat	243/246
Navsari	248/250

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	9-4-36.	This year
Khandesh	831	250,510
Central India	1,626	229,387
Barsi and Nagar	1,221	133,184
Hyderabad Gaorani	854	30,430
Berar	2,290	272,190
Central Provinces	516	80,885
Total Oomras	7,347	996,586
Dholera	429	88,004
N W Provinces	...	61,479
Rajputana	829	69,682
Sind-Punjab	1,514	402,526
Broach	8,818	230,610
Coompta and Dharwar	1,169	19,525
Westerns Northerns	2	18,635
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,888
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,739
Egyptian and African	1,185	140,872
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	21,293	2,051,065

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 2nd April

In full-pressed bales	9-4-36.	This year.
Europe	9,324	331,908
Japan and China	18,055	787,435
Coast Ports	...	21,649
Up-country by Rail	...	127,908
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,519
Total	27,379	1,298,410

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 14

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,800
Linseed	33,647
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	580
Gingellyseed	623
Poppyseed	419
Groundnuts	20,607
Castorseed	3,420
Rice	34,121
Myrabollams	4,237
Cottonseed	12,107
Gram	1,219
Joowar	584
Bajree	571
	Tons.
Coal	142

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 14

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271
Banks selling T T	269
Banks buying T T	256 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying TT	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	51 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 13th instant	4.94 1/4
Japan/London 14th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 14th instant	7.24
Hongkong/London 14th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 14th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 11th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 11th instant	29.20 1/2
London/Switzerland 11th instant	15.16
London/Berlin 11th instant	12.27 1/2
London/Stockholm 11th instant	19.39 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 14.

The local silver market opened steady to-day with quotations at Rs. 50/12. There was a marked absence of any buying.

Later on it was reported that the negotiations between China and U. S. A. Treasury are not likely to have any important result. This news influenced increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 50/8.

The gold market was steady with a moderate turnover.

It is said that local Chokseys have bought Silver at higher prices around Rs. 51 and above, so they are likely to buy to-day in London market with a view to improve prices but we think it risky to buy silver.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	50	7	6
1st Settlement	50	8	0
2nd Settlement	50	10	0
Ready gold	34	12	9
1st Settlement	34	12	0
2nd Settlement	34	12	6

LONDON GOLD QUIET

London, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £200,613,184 on the 18th instant showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,671.

In the open market the amount disposed of at the daily fixing was about £966,000. Business has been quiet, the special interest in bar gold having been less in evidence, nevertheless general demand has maintained prices at a fair premium over gold exchange parities. The premium over dollar parity tended to lessen and now approximates that shown over French franc parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£ 876,780
British West Africa	114,888
Tanganyika Territory	12,304
Hongkong	35,137
British India	495,929
Australia	270,900
New Zealand	12,978
Canada	180,000
U. S. A.	289,818
Venezuela	20,948
Netherlands	28,491
France	961,750
Switzerland	26,808
Other countries	17,592
	£3,344,393

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£1,210,020
France	85,155
Switzerland	97,475
Italy	2,367
Czechoslovakia	1,810
Other countries	230
	£1,397,057

The s.s. "Rawal Pindi" which sailed from Bombay on the 21st instant carries gold to the value of about £130,000 consigned to London.

SILVER

Until to-day the market had been quiet and prices had shown very little movement. The Indian Bazaars continued to give support and this demand offset sales on China account and resales by speculators. Yesterday owing to a little speculative demand for forward delivery, prices were quoted level at 19.13/16d.

Sellers have been reluctant and to-day, increased demand from India on a poorly supplied market caused prices to advance sharply to 20.3/16d for cash and 20.1/8d for two months delivery, the premium on cash being thus re-established.

The outlook remains uncertain, but at the level reached to-day the market appears to be somewhat overstrained.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Manchuria	£232,324
Japan	39,303
Belgium	14,041
Netherlands	4,204
British South Africa	6,202
Irish Free State	2,000
Leeward Islands	2,000
Other countries	1,562
	£301,636

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 43,850
British India	117,990
Germany	34,539
Sweden	1,700
Norway	1,106
France	2,328
Egypt	2,140
Other countries	4,046
	£207,699

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 19th instant to the 25th instant was dol 4.97 1/4 and the lowest dol 4.95 3/8.

Denial Of Bombay Silver Rumours

Nothing Important Likely To Emerge From Negotiations With China

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "CHRONICLE.")

NEW YORK, April 13.

Treasury officials deny Bombay rumours. It is stated that no agreement has been reached with Chinese bankers under which Chinese will not sell silver below certain fixed price.

Although negotiations are still proceeding, it is predicted that nothing important is likely to emerge.

London/New York

11th instant	4.94 1/16
London Amsterdam	
11th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 11th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Silver London Ready	
11th instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward	
11th instant	20 1/16
Silver New York Ready	
11th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos	
11th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
11th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 13

Broach A/M opening 198 1/2; highest 198 3/4; lowest 198; closing 198

Broach J/A opening 201 1/4; highest 201 1/4; lowest 200 3/4; closing 200 3/4

Oomra May opening 183 1/4; highest 184; lowest 183 1/4; closing 184

Oomra July opening 182 3/4; highest 183 1/2; lowest 182 3/4; closing 183 1/2

Bengal May opening 152 3/4; highest 154 1/4; lowest 152 3/4; closing 154 1/4

Bengal July opening 150 3/4; highest 151 1/2; lowest 150 3/4; closing 151 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August 30-6-36) Rs. 11 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 3 1/2

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 13

July	2.73—5
September	2.74—4
December	2.73—4
January	2.58+1

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, April 14

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 4 0

Tone: Firm.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 14

Groundnut May—			
Opening	40	0	0
Highest	40	1	9
Lowest	39	14	3
Closing	39	14	3
Castorseed May—			
Opening	7	0	4½
Highest	7	0	6
Lowest	6	15	0
Closing	6	15	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	20	6	6
Highest	20	9	6
Lowest	20	4	6
Closing	20	4	9

Cement Shares Display Steadiness

RESTRICTED TURN OVER IN STEELS

Government Securities Rule Strong

BOMBAY, April 14.

Although business was restricted on the local Stock Exchange to-day, the undertone of the market was steady throughout the session.

The market opened firm with hopes of improvement but owing to absence of any important buying, prices ruled quiet under scattered liquidation.

Cotton mill shares displayed good tone and Bombay Dyeings were done at about Rs. 670.1.

Tata steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 538/12 but after declining to Rs. 535 closed steady at Rs. 536/4.

Ordinary shares were fluctuated between Rs. 149 and Rs. 148/4.

Cement Section was active with a good enquiry for Bundi shares on hopes of dividend of Rs. 1/6. Punjabs also fared well and Shahabad and Indian Cements were steady.

Government securities were strong on active buying by Calcutta operators. The undertone of the market was good but in the absence of any increase in the volume of business, we look for narrow price movements.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 14.

100	Ahm. Advance	276	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	670	0
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	161	4
100	Central India	215	10
100	Colaba	118	12
100	Coorla	80	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	110	0
100	Gokak	163	2
1000	Hindustan	1,575	0
100	Indore	58	12
100	Khatau	55	0
100	Kohinoor	181	14
250	Laxmi	567	8
100	Madhavji	5	4
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	700	0
250	Modern	40	0
50	Mysore	85	10
200	New Great	100	0
100	Osmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000	Sholapur	1950	0
50	Simplex	61	4
100	Swadeshi	155	0
100	Swan	78	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 14

Century 162 161

Bombay Dreing 670 671 670

Kohinoor 183 182 181/14

Central India 218 215

New Great 100

Simplex 60 61

Swadeshi 156 155

Bundi 36/2 35/14 36/2

I Cement 461 459 460 459

Punjab 24/10 24/8 24/10

Shahabad 478 476 475/10

Andhra 1567 1565 1568 1563 1565

Tata Hydro 159/6 159/11

Tata Power 1492 1493 1488 1489 1488

Tram Ord 158/2

T Steel Defd 537 536 534 535

T Steel Ord 148/12 149 148/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref 170 171 170/4

Belapur 163 162

B Steam 271 275

B Burma 398 390 391

25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1,145	0
1000	Western	652	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	103	0
25-50	Central	32	12
500	Imperial	1537	8
125-500	Im. Contry	373	12
50-100	India	129	4
100	Reserve Bank	130	0
5	Union	5	7
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	36	2
75	Gwalior	117	8
100	Indian	459	6
40	Katni Def.	2080	0
100	Katni Ord.	365	10
75	Okha	252	8
10	Punjab	24	10
100	Shahabad	475	10
70	United	118	8
	INSURANCE.		
10-100	Jupiter	11	10
15-75	New India	40	12
200	Oriental	4,975	0
10-100	Vulcan	6	14
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	159	6
1000	Andhra Valley	1565	0
10	Ajmer	13	2
50	Bombay Tram	158	2
100	Bombay Suburban	175	0
10	Broach	11	10
100	Karachi	225	0
100	Poona	225	0
100	Surat	185	0
100	Tata Hydro	159	11
1000	Tata Power	1488	12
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	857	8
100	C. Province	97	4
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujarat	78	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	4
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/6/6

3 per cent 1941 104/2

3 per cent 1951/54 103/10

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14

4 per cent 1943 110/8

4 per cent 1960/70 113/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/4

5 per cent 1938/44 108/11

5 per cent 1940/43 111/5

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/8

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 107/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/10/6 and declined to Rs. 98/8 but again improved. The tone was firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 13

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 3/7

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 13

May	dol. 0.95 3/4
July	dol. 0.87 3/8
September	dol. 0.85 1/2

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 13

March	14.05+01
April	14.10—
May	14.17—01

100	Sara Sirajgunje	94	8
500	Tapty Valley	757	8
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	29	8
30	Tata Steel Def.	535	
75	Tata Steed Ord.	148	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	191	4
50	Belapur Sugar	163	2
250	Bombay Steam	273	2
125	Bombay Burma	391	4
50	Bombay Burma Con.	134	6
	8sh Br. B. Petrol	6-1-9	
50	Bombay Telephone	106	8
100	Indian Bleaching	108	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	496	4
100	Ind Radio Ord.	483	12
1000	Port Canning	576	4
15	Scindia	14	15
30	Premier Construction	77	4
25	Tata Oil	14	14
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1415	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298	12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	12
5	p.c. Central India	523	12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140	0
7	p.c Katni 2nd	145	0
7	1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1521	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	8
7-½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	4
5	1/2 p.c Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 14

Java ready	13	9	0
March shipment	4	3	6
April June shipment	4	3	9
July September shipment	4	4	3
Kesar ready	13	8	0
Saraya ready	13	5	6
Spot Java	F. 3.90		

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936

No Need Of Stampeding Into Hasty Decision

Beware Of False Step

Dr. Khan Saheb's Advice To Be Prepared

We Are Not Down And Out, Avers Rajen Babu

Sardar Vallabhbhai Speaks Out

LUCKNOW, April 13.

The following are further speeches in the open session of the Congress:—

Continuing his speech in the open session of the Congress Mr. Prakasam said Gandhiji had created a revolutionary outlook in the country. He assured the President they could establish Congress Committees in seven lakhs of villages only if they took office and gave strength to the terrorised people. The Russian revolution broke in 1917 after 15 years' work among masses. Let them not like Children copy the Russian example when masses not ready yet, and were in a terrorised condition.

Sardar Sardul Singh Cavasheer moved on behalf of Smti. Kamaladevi her amendment which had been rejected by the Subjects Committee. He said other parties in the field had disclosed their programme of work in the Legislatures. When would Congress do the same. It had been said that it was enough to declare that the Congress had set up candidates. The speaker doubted if this would be enough, especially with the part of the electorate which was not fully conversant with their politics. He asked why the final decision was being postponed. What changes did they anticipate. He admitted that the King and Viceroy had changed—(laughter)—but that did not alter the constitution. In any case they could alter the decision if the situation altered later on.

REASONS FOR HIS DOUBTS

His suspicions had been roused against the open-door policy by the fact that some of the supporters of the resolution made no secret on their behalf in the usefulness of the policy of acceptance of offices.

Continuing, Sardar Sardul Singh said it was possible for them to change the text books or hoist the national flags or promote sanitation, but could not feed the hungry people or clothe the naked (cheers). This was impossible under the Constitution. Even if the Viceroy and Governor had the best of goodwill because Indian finances had been pawned away for the Services and the army expenditure. To accept offices and create deadlock was a wrong way of proceeding about their business. They should refuse to accept offices. The procedure suggested by pro-office people to create deadlocks would surely catch them in the neck (applause).

Sjt. Sampurnanand moved the same amendment as was rejected by the Subjects Committee. He recalled how the agrarian movement was suppressed in the United Provinces and how Liberal Ministers like Sjts. Chintamani and Jagatnarain had supported the Special Act to crush that movement. Indian Ministers would fight India's Nationalist movement and the English people would watch this process with delight.

BE HONEST.

Sjt. Sampurnanand asked the office party to be honest and say what they meant. His amendment did not bar acceptance of Ministry, but directed that the purpose of all legislative activity was to create deadlocks and not try to secure small advantages.

Seth Govind Das should be taken before the general election. He had not opposed to two previous amendments but if they did not accept at least the matter should be decided before the next election; otherwise they would be fair neither to voters nor to candidates. He was told the Working Committee's intention was the same as his amendment, but he was disappointed to find Babu Rajendra Prasad had not cleared the position. He feared the history of 1923 might be repeated, and unless pledges were taken beforehand their own candidates which defy the mandate after the election.

Sjt. Dirish Chandra Chakrawarty moved an amendment on the Communal Award which was not allowed in the Subjects Committee for want of notice in time. The first para of the resolution as amended by Sjt. Chakrawarty read:—Whereas the Government of India Act of 1935, which was based on the White Paper and J. P. C. Report, and on the anti-National, undemocratic, and separate communal electorate, which is in many respects even worse than the proposals contained in the White Paper and the report in no way represents will of the nation, and is designed to facilitate and perpetuate domination and exploitation of the people of India and stereotype communal divisions, is imposed on the country the Congress reiterates its rejection of the new constitution, including Communal Decision in its entirety.

The Congress had throughout opposed separate electorates, and worked for joint electorate. There was unanimity of opinion in the country that the Communal Award should be rejected lock, stock and barrel. They then made the Congress to adopt the illogical course of neither accepting nor rejecting. The feeling in Bengal against it was reflected in cent per cent success of Congress Nationalist candidates in the Assembly elections. Why then did the Congress under fear of the possible Muslim defection support the anti-National decision? Jawaharlal himself said the communal Award and Nationalism could not go hand in hand.

Sjt. Govind Ballabh Pant informed the Delegates that about 30 speakers had participated in the debate in the Subjects Committee, and the resolution has been passed by the overwhelming majority. Such resolutions should therefore carry conviction with them. The first three amendments were also moved in the Subjects Committee and members elected by delegates had rejected them. Eight months ago none could say that Italy would attack Abyssinia. Two months ago none could have dreamt of Germany occupying Rhineland. Two weeks ago none could have said that Turks would disown the Lausanne Treaty. Thus none could say how international and Indian situation would change in eight months. Why then take the final decision matter now. Jawaharlal had told them he could not anticipate when Direct Action would be possible. In the circumstances was it not wise for the Congress to act according to need of the situation. Such adjustment was the Proof of a living organisation. He assured no Congressmen wanted to work the constitution and everybody agreed to work for complete independence and the total destruction of the new Constitution.

FATE OF CONGRESS.

Sjt. Meherally said if they did not listen to his warning the Congress would convert itself into another Liberal organisation. Sjt. Prakasam's speech was one of defeatism (at this stage Jawaharlal left the rostrum to look into the disturbance created outside by a small band of Sanatanists. And Babu Rajendra Prasad took the Chair. Small party of Sanatanists tried to rush the gates, but were held back by volunteers). Sjt. Meherally said the offices under Reforms would be a bribe to the middle class The Working Committee had slackened in its struggle and its resolution would make a very poor impression on the world. He said Socialists would remain neutral on the communal Award amendments. They did not approve of the Award but believed in the solution on economic and not religious lines.

Pt. Jawaharlal who returned to the rostrum said he had come empty-handed, as demonstrations had already melted away (laughter).

The debate then continued.

Mr. Vishvananth asked whether it was statesmanlike to let the

(Continued on Page 9.)

PT. SHARMA STILL FASTING

Sangli Ruler Urged To Save His Life By Stopping Animal Sacrifice

The President of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma who began his fast at Sangli as a protest against animal sacrifice by a few shastris of Sangli, is still firm though reduced in weight by about 36 lbs. Sharmaji is determined to complete his 21 days' fast if no assurance is coming from Raja Saheb of Sangli, for prohibition of animal sacrifice in Sangli hereafter.

Pandit Malaviya enquired after his health by the following telegram received by the Bombay Humanitarian League:

"Wire situation Ramchandra Sharmas fast. Sangli."

Mr. J. N. Mankar of B.H. League had been to Sangli and met the Raja Saheb and his council. The Raja Saheb expressed sympathy for Sharmaji and appreciated his self-sacrifice but was not disposed to take any urgent action. The people of Sangli assured Sharmaji to continue efforts for the noble cause of his self sacrifice.

The Raja Saheb of Sangli and his council though urged by the local people and more than 50 associations of Bombay and others from various parts of India to save Sharmaji by an assurance for prohibitory legislation has preferred to remain passive. In view of the firm determination and honesty of purpose demonstrated by penance and self-sacrifice by Pandit Ramchandra Sharma and in view of the universal protest the Raja Saheb of Sangli should not sleep over the matter. His indifference is likely to endanger Sharmaji's precious life.

"BLACK DAY" ON APRIL 18

PESHAWAR, April 14.

The Frontier Hindi-Gurmukhi Defence Committee has decided to observe Saturday, April 18, as "Black Day" throughout the province to mourn the issue of the anti-Hindi-Gurmukhi circular. On that day business will be suspended and a protest meeting held following black flag processions. The 18th of April has been selected for association with the inauguration of reforms, bitter fruits of which the minorities are experiencing, says the Secretary of the Hindi-Gurmukhi Committee.—A. P.

RELIEVE PEASANTS' BURDEN

Jawaharlal Appeals For Support To Village Industries

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 14.

In order help the Congress Exhibition finances a lecture by Pt. Jawaharlal was organised this morning in the Congress Subjects Committee pandal. Admission was by four anna tickets and 5,000 visitors packed the pandal.

Pt. Jawaharlal said he had been so overworked that he had not had time to see much of the Exhibition, which showed the lines on which small industries could be developed in the villages to improve the economic conditions and remove the unemployment, which was breaking the back of the people. His own belief was in large-scale industrialization but he admitted that mass production and village industries on a small scale could go hand-in-hand. The real problem of India was how to improve the condition of the teeming millions. This could not be done so long as the present laws were not abolished and exploitation was not ended. Both the social and capitalistic structure must be changed. They could see in Lucknow Taluqdars' palaces whereas in the same city stood houses which could be brought down by a kick. Under the present system of exploitation the poor were becomig poorer and the rich and lazy richer. The people could not bear heavy taxation and he instanced how salt tax and other taxes bore heavily on the people for whom the smallest burden was unbearable.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also addressed the meeting stating that mill-made cloth did not help the people of the villages, because part of the money spent went out of the country. He said small village industries could help the nation materially.

KARACHI WELCOMES JAWAHAR'S ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 14.

National Week which was celebrated here from April 6 concluded yesterday night with public meeting when the speakers paid tributes to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and welcomed his presidential address as a masterpiece by a leader who alone could lead the country on the path to freedom. The policy of "repression" was condemned and people were urged to promote national unity and communal harmony. Meetings earlier in the week urged the encouragement of Gwadeshi.

A NOTABLE DOCUMENT

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu says that Pandit Jawaharlal's presidential address at the Lucknow Congress is a notable document not only on Indian affairs but also on international politics. No president of Indian National Congress except Mahatmaji could have spoken with so much clearness and courage of conviction as Pandit Nehru has done. A new chapter has begun in the history of the Congress and it has to pass through great and devastating fire and the struggle is bound to be long and tedious.

I feel the time has come for a thorough overhauling and readjustment of the political programme on the lines of the old Swaraj Party.

Concluding he says: I have been in the Indian National Congress for over 25 years and I yield to none in my desire that India should have political freedom as early as possible. But I have always held that the methods of achievement of freedom must be decided by time and expediency suited to the genius and resourcefulness of the people.—A. P.

Echo Of Ban On Subhas' Return To India

Bengal Govt. Was Consulted Before Warning Was Given, Says Craik

NEW DELHI, April 14.

At question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. L. K. Maitra that the decision to warn Mr. Subash Bose that he could not expect to remain at liberty was taken early this year. The local Government was consulted before the ban was imposed on his return.

Defining the class of unsuitable newspapers for soldiers Mr. Tottenham told Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar: "Papers are liable to be classed as unsuitable if they express views which are subversive of Government and good order or are of unhealthy moral tone or are calculated to excite communal animosity. I am not prepared to give names of papers so classified. As for books, soldiers are ordinarily permitted to read any book which is on sale to the public, but it may sometimes be necessary to class as unsuitable a particular book or pamphlet for one of the reasons given above.

INDIANS IN I.C.S.

The Home Member informed Mr. A. N. Sinha that the number of Europeans and Indians in the I.C.S. was as follows:—(1910|11). Europeans 1,226, Indians 66, total 1,292; (1920|21) Europeans 1,158, Indians 96, total 1,254; (1930|31) Europeans 869, Indians 427 (including incumbents of listed posts), total 1,296; (1935-36) Europeans 756, Indians 544, total 1,300.

Sir Henry Craik told Bhai Parmanand that subjects of Indian States were eligible for appointment to any office under the Crown. He added: "No Indian State entirely prohibits the employment of British Indian Subjects in their services. Several of them give preferential treatment to their own subjects. Government is not aware of any cases of dismissal from service in Indian States merely because the employee is a British Indian Subject. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter."

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTORAL ROLLS

NEW DELHI, April 14.

During the question hour in the Assembly to-day Mr. Asaf Ali asked the following questions of Mr. Satyamurti, who was absent:—

(a) Whether in all the provinces, electoral rolls for the ensuing elections to the Council of State are being revised this year?

(b) If so, what are the dates for putting the claims and objections?

(c) Whether they have issued instructions to the Provincial Governments for revising the electoral rolls and allow a reasonable time for claims and objections?

Replying to the above questions the Law Member said:—

(a) In six Provinces new Rolls have recently been prepared, the dates of final publication of new Rolls ranging from September 4, 1935 to March 23, 1936. In the remaining three provinces, the process of preparing new rolls is approaching completion.

(b) The period for referring claims and objections has expired except in Bengal, where it expires on April 30, and in the Central Provinces, where it has not yet been fixed.

(c) No further revision is contemplated save to the extent to which it may be found expedient to grant applications for preparation of lists of amendments in accordance with sub-rule (6) of Rule IX of the Electoral Rules. Lists of amendments are now under preparation in Madras and Assam (Mahomedan) Constituencies. The question of time to be allowed for claims and objections is left to the discretion of local Governments.—United Press.

Sanatanists Protest Against Anti-Idol Worship Films

SHIKARPUR, April 14.

The Secretary, All-Sind Sanatana Dharma Sammelan wires:—

The All-Sind Sanatana Dharma Sammelan concluded to-day. To-day's proceedings were occupied by resolutions moved by delegates to the Sammelan.

One of the resolutions expressed the Sanatanists' disapproval of certain cinema films which of late have attempted to satirize idol worship and appealed to Government to invite religious opinion to assist the Film Censorship Board. The resolution was unanimously passed—A. P.

ONE KILLED IN LAND DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 14.

The dispute over the land in Badin village had a serious sequel, one being killed and two seriously injured and sent to hospital. One has been arrested. Inquiries are proceeding.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

The Traitor's Gate

Inspector Wade—

GET AWAY FROM HERE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE! ---I'LL TAKE CARE OF THIS OFFICER!--
GONE!
AND HALLOWELL WITH THEM!
JOLLY SAILORS!-- BLOOD!-- BLOOD!-- COLONEL BLOOD!
WHY IS WADE SO INTERESTED IN THIS MAN?
LYMAN ANDERSON
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